BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } · CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOV'R 27, 1862. { NO. 9.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
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Professional and Business Cards.

COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Nov. 24th, 1-6t.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Lard*, and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open on the 1st Monday, the 6th of October. The Principal feels justified in saying to the public, that the course of instruction which he is prepared to give students in this School is as thorough and complete as that of any other of similar grade in the State. All who patronize the School may depend upon this, that careful attention will be paid to the Students, and special effort made for their advancement in study, hoping that entire satisfaction shall be given to patrons.

TERMS OF TUITION ARE, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.
For Latin and Greek, &c.....$18
For the higher branches of English and the Sciences, ... 12
For the common branches,..... 8
Boarding can be obtained in good families convenient to the School at $10 to $12 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Oct. 23, 1862 6-5t*

General Notices.

TO THE HEIRS AT LAW OF LEMUEL CHERRY, DECEASED.
I HAVE in my hands eighteen hundred dollars, received on account of sales of the real estate of said deceased, and which is now ready for distribution. I will not expect to pay interest after the publication of this notice.
JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Duplin, N. C., 1st Oct., 1862 6-4t*

First Message of His Excellency,

GOV. ZEBULON B. VANCE,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Honorable, the General Assembly:

Certainly a Legislature has never been convened in the State of North Carolina to protect greater interests or meet greater responsibilities.

Eighteen months ago, when the State entered into the war, which is now waging, all was life and buoyancy and excitement. The novelty of our undertaking, and the enthusiasm of our people in support of our cause, not only rendered the course of the Legislature and the Executive easy, but actually preceded and marked it out. But the long continuance of the contest, the slaughter of our soldiers, the occupation of our territory by the enemy, the destruction of our homes, and the blockaded condition of our coast, have reduced us to straits, and given rise to a mass of evils, in the presence of which ephemeral patriotism must perish, and the tinsel enthusiasm of novelty give place to that stern and determined devotion to our cause, which alone can sustain a revolution.

It now becomes the duty of you, the General Assembly, to set an example to your constituents of firmness, prudence, determination and energy; to correct the errors of the past; to provide for the exigencies of the future, and to use well and wisely the power vested in your body by the Constitution, for the protection of our rights and liberties.

The subject of first importance is the prosecution of the war, and the means of defending our State against the invasion of the enemy. The Legislature, by several acts in 1861, provided that, in case the Confederate Government should fail or neglect to provide for the defence of North Carolina, the Governor should be authorized to raise a certain number of troops for that purpose, and made appropriations of money for their support. Impressed with the defenceless condition of our eastern counties when I came into office, I had fully determined to avail myself of this authority, and would have proceeded at once to do so, but for the intervention of insurmountable difficulties. The principal of these was the conscript law passed by the Confederate Congress subsequent to the passage of the several acts referred to. By this law, as extended in its provisions a short time before the adjournment of Congress, all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, became liable to enrollment as soldiers of the Confederate States. To raise an adequate force for State defence from our citizens beyond the age of forty-five, and submit to this vast drain besides, I thought entirely impracticable. I hoped, too, that by aiding and assisting in the execution of the conscription law, I would be effectually providing for State defence. This reasonable hope has, I regret to say, been disappointed; and although North Carolina has a greater extent of sea coast than any other State, she has had fewer troops given her for its defence.

It is not necessary, gentlemen, that I should call your attention to the abounding wealth of this threatened section of our State—filled with everything necessary for the comfort of our army and our people—or to the suffering and ruin of its loyal, patriotic inhabitants. You are sufficiently informed in regard thereto. It is for you, therefore to say, whether you will suffer our defences as heretofore, to remain exclusively in the hands of the Confederate authorities, or take steps to carry out the will of the last Legislature, and raise troops enough on State authority to strengthen the weak hand of the General Government on our coast.

I unhesitatingly recommend the raising of at least ten regiments of reserves, to be accepted for three or four months, and dismissed in time to pitch their crops in the Spring.

This force, auxilliary to the Confederate troops, would probably be able to prevent an advance of the enemy into the interior, and while subsisting on the abundant supplies in our eastern counties could benefit the whole State, by aiding in withdrawing vast quantities of provisions from exposed points.

Inasmuch as it may become necessary for slave labor to be employed on State defences, and my authority to force such labor may be questioned by some, I would respectfully recommend the propriety of the passing of an act whereby such authority may be vested in me in case such urgent necessity shall arise, as will justify it.

Next to the defence of the State from the enemy in importance, is the defence of our people against extortion and starvation. Notwithstanding the failure of the crops in the Western part of the State, it is believed that there is within our borders an abundance of grain for the supply of our people, and a surplus for the use of the army. The lands heretofore devoted to cotton and tobacco have been planted in corn very generally, and the crop of this essential product is perhaps larger by many hundred thousand bushels than has ever been known. When this is considered, together with the immense crop of peas, potatoes, fruits, &c., there would seem to be little danger of any actual suffering among our people—nor would there be, could it all be properly distributed and at reasonable prices. But the demon of speculation and extortion seems to have seized upon nearly all sorts and conditions of men, and all the necessaries of life are fast getting beyond the reach of the poor.

Flour, which if properly left to the laws of supply and demand could not have risen to more than double peace rates, can now be used only by the rich.

Everything has a tendency upward in the same proportion—leather, woolen cloth and cotton goods have been made the especial means of extortion. As if we were not sufficiently afflicted with the base and avaricious in our own midst, speculators from distant States swarm in the land, offering fabulous prices for everything they can buy. And in many instances, taking advantage of the patriotism of our people, they represent themselves as agents of the Government, purchasing for the army—thus obtaining what they could not otherwise do. The supply of salt will, I hope, be sufficient, but this subject too needs legislative action. Mr. Worth, the salt commissioner appointed by the Convention has been industriously at work; but he has not produced a great quantity, owing to the difficulties which he has mentioned in his reports. His first works, at Morehead City, were taken by the enemy before he had fairly gotten them into operation. His next effort at Wilmington was successful in producing about 250 bushels per day, for some time before they were interrupted by the yellow fever, which has caused their temporary suspension. As the pestilence has abated they will of course be immediately again put into operation. The whole amount made there by the State and private individuals, probably exceeds 2,500 bushels per day. Nearly all of this made on private account is bought by citizens of other States and carried off for speculation, at prices ranging from $12 to $20 per bushel.

My predecessor, Gov. Clark, also entered into a contract through N. W. Woodfin and Geo. W. Mordecai, Esqrs., with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., of Saltville, Va., for the privilege of manufacturing 300,000 bushels of salt, and Mr. Woodfin was made Superintendent of the Works. With commendable energy he has pushed forward his undertaking, and there are now, as reported to me by a special agent sent to visit the establishment, about 200 ketties in operation, making near 1200 bushels per day. Owing to his sickness the Superintendant has made no official report to me of his operations and expenditures.

I recommend that your Honorable body shall take immediate steps to prevent the exportation from the State of salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, cotton cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes—except for the army and by regular agents of the government; and except when purchased by any county and corporate authorities of our sister States, under such regulations as will amount to satisfactory proof that such articles are for private use, or charitable distribution to the poor of such counties, towns, &c., and not for speculation—not, however, in violation of any existing contracts made by our citizens with citizens of other States. This is all the remedy I can suggest for the evils of extortion—history and common sense having taught us the danger of trying to force trade, which refuses to be governed by any but natural laws. All we can do is to add these well established laws, as the skilful physician assists nature in the checking of disease. Violent and forcible measures have long since been condemned by civilized statesmen, and could now only serve to dry up the sources of our industry, and lessen the productions of the country. The same remark applies to seizures of private property for public use, which ought never to be resorted to except in extreme cases, and then only as a temporary expedient.

To provide against the possible suffering of the wives and children of our brave and self-denying soldiers, I also respectfully recommend the purchasing and storing at some safe point in the interior, of at least two hundred thousand bushels of corn and five hundred thousand pounds of pork, to be sold to them at rates sufficient to cover the cost, transportation, &c. It can now be bought in the Eastern counties at moderate prices, and is in danger of destruction by the enemy, if not removed at an early day. Anticipating the necessity of this measure, and also thinking it proper in a military point of view to have some surplus on hand, I have already ordered the building of large cribs on the N. C. R. Road, and made other preliminary arrangements for purchasing on a large scale.

I deem this a matter of the very highest importance—Nothing would so cheer and encourage our soldiers in the discharge of duty, as to know that their State was providing for those at home dearer to them than life; and nothing would so dispirit and demoralize them as to know that those dear ones were suffering.

Indeed, the soldier, shivering through the snows of the coming winter and offering his blood day by day for our defence, has a right to expect that his country will not permit his wife and little ones to cry in vain for bread; and while there is a morsel in the land it should be divided with them. I beg you, therefore, Gentlemen, to make such provisions as you may deem best in reference to the matter, and at as early day as possible, and let the gratifying assurance go forth to the camps of our armies that the wives and children of our soldiers shall not suffer so long as their State has money or food to give them.

I beg leave to call your attention to the great and almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by the Quartermaster's Department in providing clothing, shoes, and blankets for our troops. During the administration of my predecessor, an arrangement was entered into (according to a resolution of the General Assembly) with the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate States, by which North Carolina was to receive the commutation clothing money of her troops and clothe and shoe them herself.—And on our agreeing to sell the Confederate authorities all the surplus supplies that could be procured in the State, they agreed to withdraw their agents from our markets, and leave the State agents the whole field, without competition. This would have enabled the State to clothe and shoe her troops comfortably, and could have furnished to the Confederate States all that was to be had anyhow at reasonable rates. But it was immediately violated. The country was soon, and is still, swarming with agents of the Confederate Government, stripping bare our markets and putting enormous prices upon our agents. This is especially the case in regard to shoes and leather. The consequence has been our troops could get only half supplies from home, and nothing at all from the Confederate Government, because of our agreement to furnish them ourselves. When a large portion of our army this fall by the accidents of battle and other causes lost their baggage, it was found impossible at once to replace it. Sorely pressed as to the best course to be pursued, I published an appeal to our people in behalf of their brothers in the field, and employed the militia officers for the collection of articles donated or sold; and though the response has been at once gratifying and patriotic, yet it is necessarily slow and uncertain; and I regret to say that the heroes of Boonsboro', Sharpsburg and other glorious fields, have suffered and are still suffering greatly for the want of shoes and clothing.—Every possible exertion has been made for their relief; but while the agents of the Confederacy are allowed to compete with ours, and speculators are allowed to carry our leather beyond our borders, it will be impossible to supply them.

I earnestly recommend an embargo upon this article, as before mentioned. I am gratified that I am able to state that the prospect of obtaining cotton cloths at reasonable rates, is better than it has been. The stockholders of the Rockfish manufacturing company, one of the largest and most enterprising in the State, have agreed to sell all their productions at 75 per cent upon cost, the rate allowed by the exemption bill, which will reduce the price about one half; and some seven or eight other companies have intimated an intention of following their praiseworthy example. We may reasonably hope that most of the other mills in the State can be induced to do likewise. The woolen factories seem more incorrigible. Some of them when asked to furnish their goods at 75 per cent. declined entirely, and others agree to do so by fixing arbitrarily upon the cost of the raw material and then adding the 75 per cent. on the finished article, making their profits even greater than before. It is greatly to be regretted that the most useful and to-be-cherished institutions should put themselves in a position, which will cause them to be execrated by our people on the return of peace. But as the free trade policy oppressed them in times of peace, so they seem determined to have no mercy upon us during the existence of the war. I recommend them to your tender mercies gentlemen, and would respectfully suggest that you adopt such measures as may seem practicable for securing supplies to our own citizens first; and to reduce if possible the price of cotton yarn, which is so essential to supplying the hand looms of our farmer's wives.

In relation to ordnance stores, I will mention that nearly a year ago, a contract was made by my predecessor, under an act of the Legislature appropriating $10,000 for the purpose, with Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, for the erection of powder mills. The money was expended, the mills erected and soon afterwards blown up and destroyed—Gov. Clark agreed to furnish them the means to start again; and under a new contract they have erected other mills and are now nearly ready to begin operation on a scale sufficient to make about 4,000 pounds per week.

This however, involved an expenditure of money beyond that appropriated by the act referred to; $12,000 having been advanced the contractors by Gov. Clark and $8,000 by myself.

Of these sums, the money advanced by Gov. Clark is to be refunded in four equal annual instalments, and that by me by reserving 10 per cent. of the payments (as they become due) on powder to be furnished the State. The Confederate States will furnish the mills with about 3,000 pounds of nitre per week.

The department has contracted with manufacturers in the State for about 300 new rifles per month, and arrangements have been made whereby, after the last of January, about 300 old rifles and muskets out of repair will be rendered fit for service. And it is hoped the department will soon be able to keep on hand a supply for five thousand men. A detailed report of the operations of the Adjutant General's department is herewith appended.

The finances of the State will doubtless engage your anxious consideration.

The Board of Claims, in pursuance of Ordinance No. 20., Sect. 5, passed in December, 1861, have made a report showing the debt of the State on the 30th Sept, 1862, to be $20,983,361 01, subject to be dimmished by the amount of the sinking fund; at that time about $900,000, and the debt due the State from the Confederate government, between five or six millions. Still the State debt is very heavy, and the interest at least ought to be punctually paid. There are three distinct modes of supplying the requisite sum; one by taxation, a second by an additional issue of treasury notes, and a third by getting from the Confederate Government the sum due the State. Indeed this sum, when received, ought to be applied forthwith to the extinguishment of the debt of the State, as far as it will go; for it constitutes a part of the capital of the State debt, and ought to be applied, when returned, towards the extinction of that amount of its capital. Upon correct principles therefore of financial economy, the debt ought not to be allowed to grow any larger, if practicable to prevent it. And if the payment of the entire amount of interest cannot be provided for by taxation, as much at least as possible, ought to be so raised. In regard to the subject of taxation, interesting at all times, and rendered doubly so at this eventful crisis, I have but few remarks to make.—There has been such a disturbance in the industrial pursuits of the country within a very recent period, that it is difficult for one, who may not at once have been present in all parts of the State, to fully realize it. You bring with you this knowledge, and can better apply it from what you have seen than from what I can recommend. I shall therefore venture but one suggestion upon the subject, because of what I have heard.

By ordinance No. 22. of June 1861, which is now a part of the Constitution of the State, it is provided that land and slaves shall be taxed according to their value, and the values of both taxed alike; and that the tax on slaves may be laid on their general average value in the State, or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex and other distinctive properties, in the discretion of the General Assembly, and the value be assessed in such modes as may be prescribed by law. Now while lands, even of the same qualities, but situate in different places, from their local and immovable character are properly assessed at different rates, because of their relative proximity to markets and for other substantial causes; and for such reasons the General Assembly itself can neither accurately value real estate, nor can do so by any general State commissioners, yet some steps may be taken towards equalizing the tax on slaves, which, under the present mode of assessments, may be, and I understand is, various in many counties of the State, because of the different standard of valuation adopted by the owners and assessors. It is very desirable that the tax should be uniform, and I suggest as the most likely means to accomplish that object, the propriety of classifying slaves by their ages, or by sex and age, and affixing two years the taxable value of each class. In consequence of the moveable quality of this species of property, it is not subject to the irregularity of assessment, which attend land; the value of slave property at any one place in the State is for all practical purposes, the same as in any other; and it is not difficult therefore to make the tax both equal and uniform by the classification of slaves in the manner already mentioned.

Under the discretionary powers vested by the Constitution in the Legislature to exempt the infirm and distinguish the mechanic from the field laborer, it appears to me that the legislative assessment, discreetly made, will conduce better than the press at mode to a uniform taxation throughout the State. Each county is interested that the taxable value of slaves should be alike in all the counties, and whatever tends to equalize the tax on slaves, tends to equalize that on land, inasmuch as both species of property must be taxed alike on their respective values. A precedent for this mode of taxing slaves, however imperfect, may be found in the legislation of 1782, ch. 8.

In order to meet the interest on the public debt, and to make up the sum due from counties, where the tax cannot be collected on account of the presence of the enemy, I recommend an increase of at least twenty-five per cent on the present amount of taxation. The great abundance of money and consequent high prices of property would, I think, enable the people to pay it cheerfully. I also recommend that a tax of twenty-five per cent. be laid upon the nett profits of all persons who have, during the present year, speculated in the necessaries of life, such as corn, flour, bacon, pork, cheese, leather, cotton cloth and yarn and woolen goods, and to be continued during the next year or longer, if necessary: the proceeds to be applied to the support of wives and children or widows of soldiers whose property, as listed on the tax books, shall fall below a certain sum. This law, if properly enforced and guarded against false swearing, would be made to answer a valuable purpose, and would be eminently just in its effects.

I am clearly of the opinion that no more Treasury notes should be issued, if it be possible to avoid it, as I think it would be better to pay interest on our bonds than to further swell the volume of paper in circulation.

The following is a statement of the debt of the State on the 30th day of September, 1862:

Bonded debt,	$14,812,005 00
Temporary loans,	2,550,449 00
Int. unpaid on Coupon Bond debt,	432,005 45
" " Temporary loans and Bonds without Coupons,	52,351 06
Am't Treasury notes in circulation,	3,136,550 50
Total,	$20,983,361 01
Taxes rec'd from permanent sources for 1861,	$734,650 10
" " " " " 1862,	715,763 39

The falling off is attributable to those counties and parts of counties in the possession of the enemy. The deduction for the next year will be still greater, owing to his advance, the destruction of property, &c. The report of the Board of Claims on the subject of the finances is herewith transmitted.

In view of the very great labor now imposed upon the Treasury Department and the variety of duties it embraces, I recommend the creation of the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, to continue so long as may be deemed necessary, whose duty it shall be to investigate and settle all claims against the State, &c. When the term of the present Board of Claims shall expire, it will still be necessary to have some such an office in existence during the continuance of the war, and perhaps for many years after.—Should it not be deemed advisable to establish the office of Auditor, then I recommend that the Board of Claims be continued, and authorized to hold short sessions quarterly, and their pay be arranged in proportion to their labor.

I also recommend that the Literary Board be allowed to appoint a Treasurer, to take charge of its own funds, with a salary to be fixed by the Board. This duty at present rests upon the State Treasurer, and the law requires him to keep the fund, and evidences of debt, &c., separate and apart from any other funds in his hands. The duty could much more conveniently and effectually be performed by the Board's own officers. When the amount of this fund is considered, (the annual disbursements being double that of the whole State Government ten years ago,) with the further fact that twice a reasonable salary of a Treasurer has been lost annually for want of some competent and proper officer to look after and collect the debts of the Board, I feel assured that the adoption of the suggestion would be of material advantage to its interests.

I beg leave to make certain suggestions in regard to militia and to aiding the Confederate authorities in enforcing their efforts to maintain the efficiency of our armies.

The ordinary penalties prescribed by our Militia laws for the punishment of offences, disobedience of orders, &c., adapted to peace times, are found now entirely inadequate. Wishing to spare our citizens the disagreeable spectacle of Confederate soldiers traversing the country to gather up delinquent conscripts, deserters and absentees from the army without leave, I decided to employ the Militia for that purpose. In general, it has answered admirably, most of the Officers having displayed great zeal and efficiency in gathering up rapidly all persons subject to military duty without offending the sensibilities of our people. But, in some instances, deserters and other shirking characters, have set the officers at defiance, and are enabled to evade arrest by the assistance of others who conceal them, feed them, and, in some cases, resist the officers in the discharge of their duty.

As the crime of desertion, so far as I know, is not an offence against the common law, so the concealing, aiding, and assisting a deserter to avoid recapture is not punishable in our courts. To aid the military authorities in arresting such persons, I recommend that an act be passed for the punishment of any one who shall aid and assist them, or in any manner prevent their recapture; and also to punish more severely the disobedience of orders by the Militia.

It also becomes my duty, gentlemen, to bring to your attention several serious matters connected with the administration of justice in the State.

There is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; and in the great abundance of military rulers and arbitrary authority, people are beginning to forget that there is still such a thing in existence as *civil law*, which is the master of us all. Though pre-eminently a conservative and law-abiding people, our society is already beginning to suffer serious detriment from the violent and law-defying tendencies of the times. Murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression and injustice, are more common in some districts than they have been known. Not long since, as I am informed, a Confederate officer refused to permit the execution of a writ of *habeas corpus* within his camp, issued by competent authority, and above the officer with denunciations and abuse from his presence. It should be our pride, as it is our duty and safety, to show our enemies abroad and our law breakers at home, that the same glorious old common law which our fathers honored and observed, in the midst of suffering and calamity, is still moving on with power and majesty, strengthening, protecting and sustaining our people, as it ever will strengthen and sustain those who respect it. The General Assembly, at its last session, actuated, no doubt, by the most patriotic motives, passed an act suspending the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity. This act, considered by many unconstitutional, was, in my judgment, to say the least of it, unwise in some of its provisions. That some remedy ought to have been provided protecting property generally from sacrifice, and particularly the property of our brave soldiers who had left their homes and business for our defense, (if indeed an enlightened and patriotic public opinion had not already guaranteed that protection) no one will question, and to this extent meets my approval. But the Courts themselves should be opened, and the fountains of justice unsealed.—The criminal law especially should be diligently administered, for it has been wisely said that "the commission of crime is prevented more by the certainty than the severity of its punishment." Again, persons charged with crime and confined in prison, even if unlawfully convicted, cannot have their cases reviewed in a court of higher jurisdiction for many months, thus violating that sacred provision in our Declaration of Rights, which says "that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed." I therefore recommend that the regular sessions of the Supreme and Superior Courts be restored.

I am also convinced that whilst the soldier in the field should have his property protected from seizure under execution, there exists no valid reason why, in the great plenteousness of money, and the high prices of property, any man should desire to be excused from paying his debts. I think it probable that it might also exert a favorable influence on prices, if men were compelled to part with their surplus property to satisfy their creditors.

In this connection permit me to respectfully recommend that our present circuits be re-arranged, adding at least one additional circuit and another Judge thereof. The necessity for this change will be apparent from the following considerations:

Some of the circuits embrace an extended area of territory with a large amount of business. The seventh circuit comprises eighteen counties, others more than twelve, and to some, two weeks are allotted. According to existing statutes, the Judges are allowed an annual salary of nineteen hundred and fifty dollars, with the proviso "that in all cases where a circuit of the Superior Courts shall exceed twelve weeks, the Judges holding said Courts at any regular term shall be entitled to a compensation of ninety dollars for the Court of each county exceeding twelve held by them, to be paid by the public treasurer on the first days of January and July in addition to their salary aforesaid, and each week in which a Court shall be held, shall be considered a term." Special terms of the Superior Courts are also held, and for this service a compensation of ninety dollars is given to be paid by the county in which the Court is held. Upon examination it will be found that the amounts thus paid for the additional and extra Courts exceed the salary of a single Judge.

The fourth section of the 102d chapter of the Revised Code provides that "every judge shall produce a certificate of the Clerk of each county of his having held the Court of the county according to law; and for every such certificate omitted to be produced, there shall be a deduction from his salary of one hundred dollars. Portions of certain circuits are occupied by the enemy, and it is impossible for the Judges to procure the required certificates. It may be necessary, therefore, to modify this provision to have effect only pending the war.

The Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Jr., residing in the fourth judicial circuit, having resigned his place as one of the judges of the superior Courts of law and equity, my immediate predecessor, with the advice of the Council of State, filled said vacancy by granting a temporary commission to the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, which will expire at the end of your present session. It is your duty to fill this vacancy permanently.

The office of Attorney General has been also vacated by the former incumbent, Hon. W. A. Jenkins entering the army and accepting an office under the Confederate States. There are also Solicitors to be elected for several of the circuits.

There are confined in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities, a number of citizens of North Carolina, arrested for alleged political offences. How long they are to remain incarcerated no one can say but those who apprehended them. What their guilt really consists in I do not know, but this much it becomes both you and me to know, in view of the oaths we take upon entering into office, that they were not arrested by lawful process, as citizens of North Carolina they are entitled under the Constitution to a speedy trial by a jury of their peers, and to be confronted with their accusers. I have laid their cases before his Excellency the President of the Confederate States, and when his reply is received you will be informed thereof. Should there exist any grave State reasons why they are denied a trial, it is due at least, that we should be informed of them. I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority—if this be once admitted, no man if safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure, seize any citizen of the State with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief, a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would in my opinion be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme. Among a people so united and faithful to their cause as ours, where disloyal and military exception to the general rule, I can see but little good, but a vast tide of influwing evil from these inordinate stretches of military power which are fast disgracing us equally with our Northern enemies. A free Republic that must needs cast off its freedom in every time of trouble will soon cast it off forever. Freedom cannot be embraced to-day and spurned to-morrow; a steadfast and constant worship can alone secure her countless blessings. Her chosen instrument—the Constitution and the laws—were made the sure covenant of her everlasting residence among us; our delight in time of peace and prosperity, and our guide and shield in the day of trouble and calamity. Now, if ever, is the time when we should abide strictly by their stern decrees, and walk uprightly in the narrow path they have marked out for our footsteps. We should lean of all, forsake the helm and the compass when the vessel is driven by the tempest, and clouds and darkness obscure the way.

Deeply impressed as I have been with the importance of this subject, I have been anxious at the same time to avoid any unnecessary conflict with the Confederate authorities. I have, therefore, waited patiently for your assembling, confident that you would take proper steps to maintain the laws and preserve the rights of our people.

It becomes my duty also, to call your attention to the subject of officering our troops in the field—some conflict of opinion existing in regard thereto.

The right of the State authorities to commission the officers of the regiments originally raised for the war, is not disputed. It is conceded by the Act of Congress of April 16th, 1862, known as the Conscript Law. But the Confederate authorities claim the right to commission the regiments of twelve months' men, continued in service by this law, and also all regiments whatsoever, raised since it went into operation. And in both cases, they have claimed to commission and appoint all regimental staff officers, even when they conceded to the Executive of the State the appointment of the officers of the line. Again, while appointing and commissioning field officers, the Secretary of War has declined to appoint the company officers. To remedy, if possible, this confusion and to avoid conflict, I called in person to see the President, who promised to take the opinion of his Attorney General on the subject at length. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing that opinion, and now lay the matter before you, and recommend you to take such steps as will preserve the rights and honor of the State. I may well be doubtful if the officering of the whole of our troops does not belong exclusively to State authority, as by strict reference to the Constitution they may be found to be in point of law, militia. It is mortifying to find entire brigades of North Carolina soldiers in the field commanded by strangers, and, in many cases, our own brave and war-worn Colonels are made to give place to Colonels from distant States, who are promoted to the command of North Carolina troops over their heads to vacant Brigadierships. Some of these promotions are charged to North Carolina, which enables the authorities to say that we have had so many appointments, when in fact we have not, the appointees not being citizens of our State. This is fast breaking down the pride and patience of our officers, many of whom are reported to me their intention to resign, alleging that the road to honorable promotion is almost closed to our citizens. This is not right, and forms a just cause of complaint both in our army and with our people at home. We are willing that our soldiers should follow any General capable of leading them, but we contend that as a matter of sheer justice our soldiers are entitled to receive their fair proportion of the honors won by their gallantry and endurance.

I would also recommend that the existing prohibition against the distillation of spirits from all kinds of grain be continued during the war. There is no grain to spare for such purposes, and all the medical needs of the country and army can be abundantly supplied by the liquors made from the fruit crop. Should even the supply for the army fail, it cannot be doubted that it is much better for the soldier to go without spirits than that his wife and child should be without bread.

I also recommend that a law be passed providing for a rigid punishment of all persons who may be convicted of speculating in any of the necessaries of life, under the false pretence of being government agents.

In order to keep the highways of the country in better condition, they having since the commencement of the war been permitted to get in very bad repair, I recommend that the Revised Code be so amended that the law to be reached to entitle a man to exemption from working on the roads, shall be fifty years instead of forty-five, as now.

The term of the Hon. George Davis, Confederate States' Senator from N. C., will expire before the next regular session of the General Assembly, and it will be your duty to provide for fill ng the vacancy.

I take great pleasure in informing you that the educational interests of the country have not been overlooked since the commencement of my administration. Owing to the great drain upon the Treasury during the first year of the war, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to make only half the usual semi-annual distribution of the common school fund for the fall of 1861, and none at all for the spring of 1862. Feeling that this pressure had passed away, and that the matter was one of great importance to our people, the Board, at its recent meeting, ordered the usual distribution to be made, increased by ten thousand dollars from the sum due for the back distribution, and resolved to add that amount each spring and all, until the whole shall have been appropriated. There has been some disposition manifested to take this fund for war purposes Should there really exist a *serious design* on the part of any one to do this, which I hardly think probable, I earnestly hope you will promptly defeat it. This small sum could add but little to the vast amount required to conduct the war, and its abstraction would be an absolute robbery of the poor children of the State. On the contrary, it shou'd be your duty to carefully preserve and if possible increase this fund, make provision for its regular distribution, and do everything in your power to educate the rising youth of the country.—While war is desolating our coast and the tide of revolution is flowing all around us, let the young children of the State be still assembled in their log houses and primitive academies, in the mountains and on the plains, and let their first lesson be to read of our great struggle for civil and religious liberty—of the patriotism and sacrifices of our people, and the glorious bravery of their fathers and brothers upon the blood-stained fields of the South. It is of the very highest importance that the war should not carry away everything useful and civilized in the land and cause our children to grow up in ignorance and crime. No one has been more impressed with the importance of this matter than the able and worthy superintendent of common schools, who has labored faithfully and diligently in behalf of his little charges, and has suffered no excitement or misfortune to turn him from the path of duty. To him, in a great measure is due the keeping alive of the interests of the people in the well doing of the schools during these times of trouble. Our time-honored old University, though thinned, as have been our male schools everywhere by the patriotism of the boys who have rushed to fill up our armies, is still in full operation, the President and Faculty having bravely resolved to hold their position as long as they have a squad to muster. The female schools of the State are generally as flourishing as in times of peace.

Both of the Asylums in this city are prospering under the present efficient management—a great charity to our people and a credit to the State.

Of our internal improvement system, I deem it unnecessary to make any mention. Since my introduction to office, I have received no official reports or information as to the condition or wants of any of the public works requiring legislative action. Should any thing of this nature be brought to my attention, I shall lay it before you in a special message.

In addition to the matters herein brought to your attention, there are several of an important nature about which it is not deemed prudent to speak publicly, but which I will take pleasure in explaining, or discussing verbally with you when desired. Many others I have doubtless overlooked—for which, as well as for the hasty preparation and disconnected form of this instrument, I beg that my recent inauguration into office, and the many heavy drafts upon my time, may be considered an apology.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to urge upon you the vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defence of our country and our cause. The two great dangers we have to meet will be found connected with our currency and supplies for our army. Men enough to protect us and drive back the invader, we can always get, if we can properly clothe and feed them. Let us do this and preserve our paper from depreciation and all will be well. In our intercourse with the authorities of our young Confederacy, having demanded firmly the rights which are due our State, let us yield them no grudging support, but in all things pertaining to the general weal, sustain and strengthen them with our whole hearts. And in all our official acts let us remember, that it is *the spirit of the people* which tyrants cannot subdue. On this depends all. So long as they continue harmonious, willing, self-sacrificing, the united armies of this continent may be hurled against us in vain; with such a country and such a people we might set them at defiance. Our heroic soldiers, [shivering in their rags and plashing with their naked feet through the snows have already, even through the chronicles of our foes, excited the wondering admiration of the world, and great Generals and brave people beyond the distant waters of the sea stand aghast with astonishment at the feats of freemen struggling for their rights. Let us learn of them, and by zeal and discretion displayed for the general good, show the world that we are worthy to preside over these gallant and patriotic men.

Many of the matters to which I have called your attention, if done at all, require to be done promptly. This is especially the case in regard to the raising of troops for State defense, and to laying an embargo upon the necessaries of life referred to.

Remember lastly, that you are laboring for the very salvation of our people. The bitter cup that our captured cities and districts have had to drink, shows us, alas! too plainly, the mercy we are to expect if our abolition foes should overcome us. In the bitterness of their baffled rage they have even shown a determination to re-enact the horrors of Saint Domingo and to let loose the hellish passions of servile insurrection to revel in the desolation of our homes. The people of the next generation will bless the memory of those who, whether in the field or the council, helped to rescue their country from these horrors. Let us labor to deserve their praise, and may the blessing of God attend our soldiers and our statesmen, who are struggling to defend a noble people and a noble cause.

Z. B. VANCE.

Executive Department, Nov. 17th, 1862.

The Spirit of the Invaded.

The following address to the Spanish people, in their darkest hour of invasion by Napoleon, is so applicable to our present position, that we print it as if intended for ourselves:

* * * * Submit? Do these sophists know to what they advise the most high-minded nation on earth? It would be a stain without example in our annals, if, after such efforts, such incredible events, we were to fall at the feet of the crowned slave who has been sent to us as King. * * * * Your houses are destroyed; your churches demolished; your fields laid waste; your families dispersed and wandering through the country, or hurried into the grave. Have we made so many sacrifices—have the flames of war consumed half Spain, that we should abandon the other half to the far more deadly peace which the enemy prepares for it?—for no one will beguile himself with

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV'R 27, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.—The Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad have recently declared a dividend of 11 per cent. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of January next.

The Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road have declared a dividend of ten per cent., payable on and after the 22d of November, inst.

☞The Charleston Courier says that there were twelve ships (blockaders) off the Bar on the 21st inst. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night a gun was fired outside and a blue light thrown up from the ship nearest Long Island, or farthest Northward. Soon after a light was exhibited from the Susquehanna for ten minutes.

Somewhat Rich.

We find the following in the Columbus, (Ga.,) *Sun* of the 19th. We presume that some of the names will be recognized by our citizens :—

A soldier in the army, formerly a well known citizen of this place, writes to a friend, enclosing the following document from the New York *Herald* of the 24th ultimo :

UNION WAR MEETING!

Under the auspices of Citizens from the Slave States.

The Union loving citizens of the City of New York, irrespective of party, are invited to meet the undersigned citizens of States now in insurrection against the Federal Government at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

On Saturday evening, October 25, 1862, for the purpose of giving an emphatic endorsement to the efforts now being made by the constituted authorities of the land to crush this cruel and proscriptive rebellion.

Col. Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon Philip Frazier, of Florida,
Rev. A. Fesserman, of Virginia,
Calvin L. Robinson, of Florida, and
Hon. L. D. Stickney, of Florida,
Will certainly add to the meeting.
John G. Winter, Esq., of Georgia,
Rev. Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, and
Gen. Prentiss, of Illinois, late a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, are expected to be present and address the meeting.
Philip Frazier, of Florida,
J. C. Clamp, of Florida,
John S. Sammis, of Florida,
Calvin L. Robinson, of Florida,
William Alsop, of Florida,
L. D. Stickney, of Florida,
Passe Mosby, of Florida,
F. F. Parser, of Florida,
Joseph Remington, of Florida,
J. S. Dodge, of Florida,
C. E. Wood, of Florida,
E. C. Howe, of Florida,
J. L. Bathaway, of North Carolina, [Wilmington.]
W. A. G., North Carolina, [Lawyer, of Wilmington, well known in the State.]
W. K. Jones, of North Carolina,
J. C. Winslow, of North Carolina,
John Dobbe, of North Carolina,
John G. Winter, of Georgia,
James Walker, of Georgia,
J. N. Reid, of South Carolina,
Walter S. Carr of South Carolina,
B. F. Campbell, of Tennessee,
Abbott Smith, of Tennessee,
A. Barserman, of Virginia,
And one hundred others.

To the names of those who are known in Wilmington and the State, we make a note in brackets, to that effect. We wish them to be particularly marked. They are all Northern men, who owe whatever they may be worth to the South, except, J. C. W., and we don't know that he is worth anything.

☞The next session of the Confederate Congress will commence in the Capital at Richmond, on the 2d Monday in January next.

☞We are pleased to be informed that the telegraph office at this place was re-opened last Saturday evening. Our readers will no doubt rejoice in this, as we are thus enabled to resume our telegraphic dispatches, the first of which was received last night and appears in our columns to-day, from Richmond and Charleston. If anything farther should be received up to the time of going to press, it all will be found under telegraphic head.

☞We had a splendid frost on Saturday and Sunday nights, and the atmosphere is really wholesome this forenoon. Gen. Yallow Jack is no more—he has done all the mischief in his power, and has finally yielded to his fate, though we must say he died hard—the fate of most sinners.

All we, the people of town, now want, is for our country friends to have some mercy on us, and bring in their produce, such as pork, beef, eggs, butter, poultry, meal, flour, cabbages, &c., for the inner man, and wood to keep us warm. We would also suggest to the owners of such articles, to have some little conscience, and the buyers some sensible discretion as to prices. Make a note of this—dealers and consumers.

☞Several weeks since it was reported that a mail carrier named Milligan, on the Mount Pleasant and McClennanville route in South Carolina, had been captured by the enemy, together with the mail. We learn from the Charleston Courier, that Milligan was arrested, together with one Ferribee, on the 18th inst., at the house of the latter, by a detachment of Capt. Wilder's cavalry. From the statement of the investigation made by Capt. Wilder, of Milligan's case, it leads us to believe that he had been acting as a spy, giving the enemy information while in the employ of the government as mail carrier. The case is to be invested by the proper court, when, if he is not guilty of the charges, of course he will be acquitted.

FIRE.—The bell give the alarm of fire about 7 o'clock last night. The fire broke out at the foot of Mulberry Street, in some Rice straw. An old shed, and we believe some Rosin, was destroyed. The Howard fire Company was on hand in as short a time as possible, and extinguished the fire.—*Daily Journal, 25th.*

Received.

An unknown friend has had the kindness to send us a copy of the New York *Herald* of the 19th inst. It contains glowing accounts of the forward movement of the "Grand Army" via Fredericksburg, on to Richmond. Also the conclusion of Prince De Joinville's description of the battles before Richmond. Cotton was quoted for sales of 2 000 bales on the 18th at 68½ a 70 cents per lb. for middling, with an upward tendency. Mess Pork 12 75 to $13 per bbl. Beef Cattle from 5½ to 9 cents per lb.

The *Herald's* situation article says :

"The Union forces, consisting now of over seven hundred thousand men, are distributed and commanded as follows: Gen. Burnside, with the whole Army of the Potomac, aided by Heintzelman and Siegel, is to take care of Richmond; Gen. Cox, is making a rapid march towards the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; Gen. Peck and Gen. Foster are to look after the Southern communications of Richmond; Gen. Banks and Gen Hunter are to look in at some of the Southern ports now held by the rebels; Gen. Rosecrans is moving through Central Tennessee; Gen. Granger through Kentucky; Gen. Grant into Mississippi; Gen. Schofield defends Missouri, and Gen. Curtis is below him on the West side of the river; and Gen. McClernand will soon be on his way down the Mississippi river.

"Sugar made from the new crop is beginning to arrive at New Orleans."

Our citizens have been returning home for several days, and our streets begin to present a more lively appearance than they have for a number of weeks past. After passing through the terrible scourge our town has recently experienced, it is really gratifying to meet once more the many familiar faces that have just returned.—It is also a matter of pleasure that we are enabled to state that Market street presented a lively appearance this morning, a number of provision carts and wagons having made their appearance, bringing in pork, beef, turkeys, chickens, eggs, potatoes, &c., all very appropriate, except we cannot see the propriety of giving 30 cents per lb. for fresh pork, $2 25 for a dead turkey, 75 cents per dozen for eggs, and every other article in proportion. How a certain class of our people are to get along under such extortion, time and circumstances can only tell. Then, wood is extremely scarce, and we heard a few days since that one philanthropic dealer sold his wood at $12 per cord. Another man of philanthropy, it is asserted, has been up the river and engaged all the wood he could, at a high price to bring to town to sell at, of course, twice or three times as much as it will cost. Patriotism! and Philanthropy! where art thou gone? In every man's pocket, perhaps, it may be found with much more ease than anywhere else.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad took place today, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The President and Directors' report will be found in to-day's paper.

Maj. WM. HAYNESWORTH, of Sumter, S. C., was called to the chair. Wm. A. WALKER, Secretary of the Company, and Wm. N. BOWDEN, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries of the meeting. The Secretaries and WALTER H. MCRAE, Esq., were appointed a Committee to verify proxies, and report the amount of stock represented.

The meeting had not fully organized up to half-past 12 o'clock, there not being a majority of stock represented. It is probable the organization will be effected to-day.—*Daily Journal, 26th.*

THIS has been a busy day with us, that is the associate and employees in our office. We really have had but little opportunity to glance over the papers. Thanks to the telegraph, it has relieved us of much trouble, as by it we are enabled to give our readers the latest news of interest, and that is but scarce. Our Raleigh news is up to the adjournment of the Legislature last evening. Nothing of importance transpired in either branch on Monday, except the re-election of C. H. WILEY, Superintendent of Common Schools. On Saturday CURTIS H. BROGDEN, Esq., was re-elected Comptroller. Both these gentlemen received the unanimous vote of the Legislature.

It will be seen by our telegraphic report, that J. P. Russ, Esq., was on yesterday elected Secretary of State, in place of Rufus H. Page, Esq., present incumbent.

Col. D. K. McRae has tendered his resignation as Colonel of the 5th regiment North Carolina State Troops. The Colonel's letter will appear in our next issue.—*Daily Journal, 26th.*

The Manassas Raid.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that "the beginning of this strategic movement occurred as follows: On Friday last a party of 9 Confederate scouts shot off from General Jackson's corps in the direction of Manassas. Scouts of the enemy having previously ascertained that Jackson was on the route, the appearance of the Confederate "corporal's guard" upon their outposts, raised the alarm that Jackson was approaching. Manassas was immediately abandoned, and a speedy retreat of Siegel's whole command towards Washington was the result. Our scouts went, themselves, into Manassas and set fire to the extensive stores deposited there, and returned to their command, covered with glory."

PROMOTIONS.—Maj. Peter Mallett has been promoted to a Colonelcy. It is stated that he applied for service in the field, but his application was refused on the ground that his services at the Camp of Instruction could not be dispensed with.

We find the following in the Savannah papers under the head of "Miscellaneous Matter :"

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 13, 1862.

HON. THOMAS PURSE,
Mayor of Savannah :

Sir—It affords me the greatest pleasure to certify to the manner in which Messrs. Cox & Valleau have discharged the duties assigned them here during the prevalence of the epidemic. They have been nothing in their exertions throughout, and under God's providence have rendered us as instances for which we cannot sufficiently express our thankfulness.

Allow me to add, in conclusion, my thanks to you, for the timely aid rendered in the selection of these gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN DAWSON, Mayor.

The following resolution was introduced by Alderman Gue, and adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Messrs. H. P. Cox and W. N. Valleau, for their valuable services in repairing to Wilmington, and that the amount of four hundred dollars be paid to each.

The President's Order for Retaliation in Missouri

The protection of the citizen is the special duty of Government. Protection of the citizen's life is an obligation of the most stringent and important kind imposed on the Government in return for the duty of fealty on the part of the citizen. Governments which have been great and famous in the history of the world have exhibited vigilance and spirit in the protection afforded to their people from the violence of other nations, and in the atonement exacted for deeds of barbarity. To be "a Roman citizen," was an aegis of protection, ensuring security from personal violence, through dread of Rome's avenging arm among the nations of antiquity. And in modern times Great Britain has earned much of the respect she has obtained by the care and watchfulness she habitually exhibits in affording protection to her people in every clime and all the world over. The sense of security induced by confidence both in the power and determination on the part of one's Government to stand by and enforce justice in the case of all citizens, or exact due retribution for violence and wrong perpetrated by foreign Governments on citizens, above all things gives heart and warmth to patriotism.—Above all things it creates State pride and enthusiasm.

The order which President Davis has just issued to Gen Holmes, of the Trans-Mississippi Department, for the protection of the lives of Confederate citizens by signal retaliation upon the officers of the department where murder has been committed, will be received with gratification throughout the length and breadth of our land. Retribution for the perpetration of such deeds as the deliberate and brutal shooting of the ten citizens in Missouri, is justice. It is the principle of an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, employed against an invading army, for the suppression of crime. The application is necessary—it is wise. It is just towards the enemy; it must, through fear, afford protection to our people and make war civilized. The sooner and more surely retaliation follows the transgressions of civilized warfare, the more certainly and quickly will our foes cease their barbarities. The time has come when their crimes can no longer, with decency or self-respect be tolerated, and we are sure the course adopted by President Davis will meet with a hearty response from the entire people of the South. We trust General Holmes will execute the order which has been issued to him, that the Abolitionists and the world may know the Confederate Government will not spare its hand in the protection of its citizens.—*Char. Mercury.*

The following is the order alluded to by the *Mercury*. With the *Mercury*, we trust there will be no backing down, but that the order will be faithfully carried out by General HOLMES, as we believe it will be :

The following communication from President Davis to General Holmes, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department has been published, dated at the Executive Office Oct. 17th, 1862.

"GENERAL: Enclosed you find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appeal, of the 3d instant, containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra, (Missouri,) Courier, a Federal paper, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri, by order of Gen. McNeil, of the United States army.

You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal officer commanding that Department and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of General McNeil to the Confederate authorities; and if this demand be not complied with, you will inform said Commanding Officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

Very respectfully yours,
[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Rockfish Manufacturing Company, of Fayetteville, N. C., having decided to comply with the term of the Exemption Act passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, will sell their goods to merchants in North Carolina on the same terms as they furnish the State, on condition that the parties purchasing will enter into obligation to sell the same by the piece to consumers at a profit not exceeding five cents per yard. It is intended to confine their sales to one firm in each town.

The Baltimore Sun announces the capture of Major Reid Saunders, son of George N. Saunders, Esq., on the 3d inst., on one of the creeks which empties into the Chesapeake. The Sun says, at the time of his capture, he was waiting for an English vessel to convey him to Europe, with Confederate despatches.

To the Editor of the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 21, 1862.

Messrs. Fulton & Price :—

Will you allow me through your paper to make the following statement in refutation of certain rumors put in circulation calculated to prejudice my character before the public. One is to the effect that I had been placed under arrest as Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding the 51st Regiment N. C. T., for cowardice, and another, which has traveled as far as the City of Petersburg, Va., that I had not only been placed under arrest, but absolutely imprisoned, for some crime not designated. My friends will be gratified, and my enemies mortified, to hear that the foregoing rumors are utterly false and without foundation, and if there is such a human being on the face of the earth as would dare charge me with *cowardice*, I would be glad to see his face, if he claims to be a gentleman. I was placed under arrest for one day while at Kinston, for the reason that I failed, by a few minutes, according to my time, to march my Regiment 2½ miles by 7 o'clock to Kinston, preparatory for a long march, the Regiment having returned only the day before from a tedious and exceedingly unpleasant march of several days through rain and snow, mud and water. I was honorably discharged and have assurance that nothing criminal was attributed to my conduct. Whenever any thing of the sort is attributed, I am prepared to vindicate myself triumphantly against any of my assailants or slanderers. A soldier's character, who has served in the war during its entire progress, is dear to him and to his family, and he is naturally sensitive of it.

The Fayetteville Observer and State Journal will do me a personal favor by copying this card. To my friends I owe many obligations. Of my enemies I ask no favors.

Very Truly, WM. A. ALLEN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 24, 1862.

MR. FULTON :

The "Daily Journal" is a welcome visitor again, and its Editors deserve increased patronage, for they are, say all, up here, *heroes*, in the truest sense of the word! May they realize their *full* deserts and a plentiful harvest will be theirs surely.

The fever has at last subsided, and Wilmington is herself again—but from her midst many of her best citizens have *gone* to their final rest. They will long be remembered by those who *know* how nobly they stood by during the hour of trial. Peace to the ashes of the lamented dead!

Fayetteville seems always alive to the calls of the needy. Recently $15,000 have been placed in the hands of an agent, who has been sent off to purchase Corn to be brought here and sold to the poor at cost and charges—the high prices now obtained putting it beyond the reach of limited purses, $3 50 per bushel having been obtained during the last week. It is KING CORN just now—and cotton is nowhere when the question of "daily bread" comes up.

The Rockfish Factory has advertised to sell its products at 30 cents per yard, and, to the outside world, it would seem as though the 4 4 sheeting could be easily obtained at such figures. This is not the case. The reduction is intended for *Government* and *families* only. Salt makers, for instance, who want bags, cannot buy the goods at that price for *their* use. Well, if a salt maker can put $60 worth of salt into a bag that costs $1 25, he can't grumble *much*. I understand there are no sheetings *by the bale*—(except to one merchant in each town, who is restricted to sell only *by the piece*, at 5 cts. per yard profit, &c.,) in Fayetteville—so we can supply a product that speculators will derive no benefit from the reduced price, except, perhaps, in a *small way*.

The recent message of Governor Vance seems to be satisfactory to all. The recommendation, if carried out, will do more towards bringing down prices and putting a check upon speculation than all the attempts of Legislators towards *regulating trade*. The Courts once more established—the Stay Law blotted out, and we shall find money less abundant in the hands of the *few*, and more *equally and justly* applied. Many who have refused to even *settle by note*, will deem it wise to *pay*, and we shall have less of demoralization in the land! Honest men *need* no Stay Law. We have nothing to fear from the oppressor in our midst—for none, I opine, would distress the worthy and fair minded. Public opinion would frown upon any attempt at sacrificing the poor and needy man's property for his debts. Let us have *law*, and justice will be meted out to all.

Any attempts to legislate upon trade will prove fruitless for good. Supply and demand *must* do it—nothing else can.

Our market here is very good—prices high, but not yet up to the mark of many other places. Bacon firm at 60 cents; butter scarce at $1; corn $3 to $3 50 per bushel; fodder $2 50 per cwt; beef 20 cents. in the market at retail, which by the way is generally fat and fine. Pork, fresh, 25 cents. per lb., and other things to eat, drink and to wear, proportionately high.

The hardest frost of the season come on last night, and, under the warm sunshine, is going off speedily this morning.

A number of Wilmington people returned on Capt. Hurt's boat this morning. The "Hurt" has commenced her regular trips, and we may say, that the intercourse between Wilmington and Fayetteville will be regular henceforth, and in our opinion, *aught* to be of even *more general character*. The prompt and generous manner in which Fayetteville has answered to the calls from Wilmington during the recent pestilence is worthy of all praise, and should be, as I trust *it is*, rightly appreciated.

Yours, REFUGEE.

Movements in Virginia.

"P. S. A." writes to the Savannah *Republican* from Richmond :

We have rumors of important movements in Northern Virginia, but nothing definite has transpired. Orders have been issued that only shoes and blankets shall be sent to the army until further instructions, which would serve to indicate that the troops will not long remain in their present position. It is said also that General Longstreet has directed the cobblers in his corps to try the experiment of making shoes out of raw hides.

The shoes and socks procured by the committee appointed at the meeting of citizens in Richmond have been turned over to the Quartersmaster's Department. Such of the shoes as were not the contributions of individals cost the committee, on an average, $11 per pair. The Quartermaster agrees to take them at $7 a pair, and to distribute among the most destitute of the troops. This fact, which has just come to my knowledge, places that officer in a worse position than ever. It now appears that he could have obtained these shoes as easily as the committee did by using the same industry and paying $11 per pair, but that rather than do this he had left the troops to go barefooted; and this, too, at a time when, as the Secretary of the Treasury said to the committee, the Government is abundantly able to pay for shoes for its soldiers.

Thus far, according to the statement of the Chairman of the committee, the Quartermasters Department has not furnished a single over-coat to the army, and it is supposed that it will be able to supply but few, if any this winter. I learn from the same authority, that the department will not be in a condition to provide blankets for more than half of the troops. When the army started to Maryland, a large amount of clothing, comforters, blankets, &c., was deposited here in the care of the department, where they are allowed still to remain, notwithstanding the present suffering of the owners.—They are of but little value now, however, the moths and mice, and the dirty condition in which they were packed away, rendered them comparatively worthless.

I hope this is the last occasion I shall have to refer to the condition of the army. All that I have written has been dictated by a desire to improve the condition of the troops, and if any efforts have been successful, I can afford to forgive the malice of delinquent officials.

CORN.—The extraordinary price of $3 25 per bushel, to which corn has suddenly risen in this market, induced a movement here on Thursday morning last to apply a remedy. A subscription of $16,000 was made on Thursday by 27 of our citizens and firms, to be placed in the hands of one or more competent persons who will go to the Eastern part of the State and lay it out in corn, which is to be brought here and sold at cost and charges.

A good deal of feeling has been manifested about this excessive advance of corn, in the face of a new crop not yet fully gathered—a crop about the extent of which is said to be some difference of opinion, but many persons affirm that it is abundant. If, as some are uncharitable enough to charge, and corn is withheld from sale in the expectation of getting yet higher prices from distillers, we cannot be mistaken in assuring all such holders that they will be disappointed. We have not a doubt that the wise and timely prohibition of distilling, by the Convention, will be re-enacted by the Legislature, and the sooner it is done the better.

Fayetteville Observer.

GEN. BRAGG AND HIS OFFICERS.—We are directly authorized to say that Gen. Bragg wholly disapproves the statement of the correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer, that Gen. Bragg is not, and never has been properly supported with competent division and brigade officers. On the contrary, Gen. Bragg believes, and has repeatedly stated that he was most ably and efficiently sustained by his officers in the late Kentucky campaign, in fact that no General was ever more effectually aided by his officers. We are further justified in saying that whilst Gen. Bragg assumes all the responsibility of the action and results of that campaign, yet he has the gratification of knowing that his conduct is fully approved by all his Officers.—*Rebel, 12th inst.*

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev Henry Martin.

Journal of day previous read and approved.

Mr. Simpson presented the credentials of the Senator elect from Caswell; whereupon, Mr. Brown was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Lane announced the presence of the Senator elect from Gates and Chowan, who had to hold his credentials, but as there was no question of his election, Mr. Eure was qualified and took his seat.

The Speaker then announced the following Joint Standing Committees on the part of the Senate :

ON DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Messrs. Arendel, Copeland and Taylor, of Nash.

SWAMP LANDS.

Messrs. Slaughter, McD. Laney and Murrill.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Messrs. Lane, Jarratt and Dickson.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Messrs. Ellis, Patrick and Lassiter.

CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKE.

Messrs. Shipp, Powell and Neal.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Messrs. Brown, Ramsey and Smith, of Macon.

Mr. Ellis presented a memorial from the citizens of Columbus county, asking the Legislature to clearly define the crime of extortion, and praying that adequate punishment may be inflicted for the same.

Mr. Simpson, from the Committee to whom the Joint Rules were recommitted, reported the same back with an amendment, recommending their adoption. Concurred in.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of paying pensions to disabled, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, until the same are provided for by the Confederate Government. Passed and referred.

Mr. Shipp introduced a bill to modify an Act passed at an extra session of the Legislature, entitled a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading.—(Repeals several sections of the act.) Referred to Judiciary Committee and, on Mr. White's motion, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor, of Chatham, a bill repealing the 76th sec. 34 chap. Revised Code—(Substitutes a very stringent section in lieu thereof, relative to gaming generally.

On Mr. Hall's motion the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Young introduced a bill amending the Charter of the Western Plank Road Company. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Claims, reported back to the Senate a resolution in favor of Phil. D. Smith; recommending its passage. The resolution then passed its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Smith, of Anson, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its third and last reading in the Senate.

Mr. Lassiter introduced a rebolution to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to raising ten regiments as a reserve for State defence, to the Committees on Military Affairs. Adopted and referred.

Mr. Ellis introduced a resolution, making sundry inquiries of the Quarter Master General for this State.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, leave of absence was granted to the Senator from New Hanover, (Mr. Hall,) for three days.

On Mr. Simpson's motion, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21, 1862.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lansdell, of the Baptist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and amended. Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, was appointed on the Joint Committee on Military Affairs, *vice* Mr. Donnel excused.

Mr. Biddick, representative from Perquimans county, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Shepperd introduced a resolution to raise a Joint Select Committee, to consider the expediency of establishing a State Printing Office, in connection with the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, but withdrew it on learning that Mr. Amis had already offered a similar resolution.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Committee to consider so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the taxation of Slaves.

Mr. Bryson, a resolution requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the propriety of sending a commission of three to visit sick and disabled soldiers in camp, to ascertain their wants, that steps may be taken for their relief. Adopted.

Mr. McKay, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Judiciary Committee, into the expediency of fixing a scale of prices for articles of prime necessity. Adopted.

Mr. Manning, a resolution instructing an inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the propriety of relieving from taxation, persons whose property has been destroyed by the public enemy. Adopted.

Mr. Bryson, a resolution that the Committee on Military affairs consider the propriety of granting pensions to disabled soldiers and the families of soldiers dying in service. Adopted.

Mr. Peebles, a resolution referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to State defences to the Committee on Military Affairs. Adopted.

Mr. Lyle, a resolution in favor of Joseph Welch. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

BILLS ON THEIR FIRST READING.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to authorize the payment of salaries to Judges whose circuits are in possession of the enemy.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mann, of Pasquotank, a bill to amend the 9th section of the 53d chapter Revised Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bryson, a bill to authorize the Agent for the sale of Cherokee lands to refund the purchase money in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Shepherd, a bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer, and prescribe his duties. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Headen, a bill authorizing the Magistrates of Chatham County to levy a tax for working the public roads in said county. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Brown, a bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Burgin, a bill to establish the 7th Judicial Circuit.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House adjourned.

Erratum.—In yesterday's proceedings, on the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Mr. Keener's name was misprited Keiner.

Saturday, Nov. 22.—The following resolution passed its second reading in the Senate to-day :

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be authorized to lay an immediate embargo on all articles of clothing, woolens, shoes, leather, cloth of any kind, cotton yarns, provisions, wheat, flour, meal, pork, bacon, hogs, cattle, salt, or any other articles of prime necessity, except articles held by properly authorized agents of this and the Confederate States, and other States of the Confederate States, and this resolution shall have the force and effect of law for the space of thirty days from and after its passage."

The Committee appointed to superintend the election of Comptroller reported the whole number of votes cast, 129 of which Mr. Brogden received 125.

The Committee to superintend the election of Solicitor for the 7th Judicial circuit, reported that A. S. Merrimon, Esq., of Buncombe, had received a majority of the votes cast and was therefore elected.

The Committee appointed to superintend the election of Solicitor of the 1st Judicial circuit, reported 128 votes cast; Mr. Yates received the entire number.

A message was received from the House transmitting the engrossed resolution in regard to the embargo, with an amendment thereto extending its provisions over the articles specified, whether native products or not. The amendment was concurred in.

Also a message transmitting an enrolled resolution to prohibit the exportation of articles of prime necessity beyond the limits of the State, for the signature of the Speaker.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following bills were read the second time :

On motion of Mr. Fowle, the bill incorporating the Macon Leather Manufacturing Company, was read and amended. It prohibits more than 75 per cent. profit. Concerning Sheriff was read, and on motion of Mr. Peebles, it was laid on the table at present.

On motion of Mr. Love, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election of Solicitor for the Seventh Judicial District and nominating A. S. Merrimon.

At 12 o'clock the House went into an election for State Comptroller. Mr. Brogden was unanimously elected.

The bill authorizing the Governor to purchase provisions was read. On motion of Mr. Fowle an amendment was adopted authorizing the appointment of storekeepers with fixed salaries to distribute the provisions.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the appropriation was raised from two to five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Waddell offered an amendment that persons in a state of destitution should receive their provisions free; it was adopted, and afterwards gave rise to a debate in which Messrs. Cowles, Fowle, Waddell, Fleming and Burgin participated. Finally the bill was re-committed to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS READ THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. Foy, to increase the country patrol. It authorizes the magistrates of every county to appoint a patrol of 50 men with the pay of soldiers to patrol night and day.

Mr. Foy, to raise ten thousand troops, for the service of the State for 12 months. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, to require Plaintiffs in suits to give Bonds as well as the defendant. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr Walser, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. Gives free transportation over the Railroads to their friends, with supplies, &c.

At 1 o'clock, the House went into an election for Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District. Mr. A. S. Merrimon was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to enter immediately on the election of a Solicitor for the First Judicial District, and nominating Jessee J. Yates, of Hertford. The Senate concurred, and Mr. Yates was unanimously elected.

The Bill incorporating the Macon Leather Manufacturing Company passed its third reading and was sent to the Senate.

An engrossed resolution was received from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to lay an immediate embargo on clothing and provisions, and all articles of prime necessity, to have the force of law for thirty days. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed its third reading.

The House then adjourned.

WHEN THE STATES SECEDED.—Frequent inquiries are made as to when the Acts of Secession were passed by the several States. South Carolina seceded December 20, 1860; Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Alabama and Florida, January 11, 1861; Georgia, January 19, 1861; Louisiana, January 26, 1861; Texas, February 1, 1861; Virginia, April 17, 1861; Arkansas, May 6, 1861; North Carolina, May 20, 1861. Tennessee passed the Ordinance of Secession May 6th, and it was ratified by the people June 8, 1861.

RICHMOND, Nov. 20, 1862.

The Richmond Examiner of this morning says that an extensive robbery of the Government has been discovered in the Medical Purveyor's Department. An official investigation, now progressing, will, it is believed, not reveal any criminality, but informality and lenience in the administration of the affairs of the Medical Purveyor's Department.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson has been assigned to the command of the Western Department, composed of East and Middle Tennessee and the army of the Mississippi, which have been consolidated. Johnson's health is now fully restored.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23d, 1862.

The latest advices from Fredericksburg this evening state that the enemy has not yet executed their threat to shell the town, and it is now believed that they have changed their programme. Most of the women and children have left the place as matter of prudence. Three shells were thrown at the train which left yesterday morning, but an apology was afterwards made for it. Four shells were thrown to-day at the town of Port Royal, 18 miles below Fredericksburg.

SALE OF HOTEL.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24, 1862.

The Exchange Hotel in this City, was sold at auction today, for one hundred and one thousand ($101,000) dollars. It was bought by Robert A. Lancaster, for himself and others. The sale is considered low.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 24, 1862.

Northern dates to the 21st inst has been received by special Express to the associated press. The steamship Persia has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 8th. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a rumor that France had made overtures to Russia in favor of the great Powers making a move towards mediation or recognition of the Confederate States. The Morning Herald learns that the proposal of France has been laid before the Governments of Russia and England, and agreed to by the former.

Five Spanish war vessels have been ordered to reinforce the Spanish squadron at Havana.

The Cotton market was dull and easier. Bread-tuffs quiet and steady.

The Northern papers strenuously urge forward military movements by way of Fredericksburg. There is but little else of interest. The latest from Fredericksburg to-day, represents all quiet. A letter from Gen. Sumner to the Mayor, dated the 22d, says : So long as no hostile demonstration is made, the town will not be shelled.

LATER FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24th, 1862.

The stores destroyed at Manassas last week were burnt by nine Confederate scouts, whose approach being discovered by the Yankee pickets caused the speedy retreat of Siegel's whole command towards Washington. The scouts were supposed to be the advance of Jackson's corps.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 25th, 1862.

The following is a condensed account of the correspondence between Gen. Sumner and the Mayor of Fredericksburg :

Gen. Patrick crossed the river on Friday, 21st inst., under a flag of truce, with a communication from Gen. Sumner to Mayor Slaughter, stating that, under cover of the houses of the city, shots had been fired upon the troops of his command, and that the mills and manufactories were furnishing provisions and material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States. This condition of things, he says, must terminate, and by the direction of Major General Burnside, I demand the surrender of the city at or before 5 o'clock, P. M. Failing to receive an affirmative reply, 16 hours will be allowed for the removal of non combatants; which period having elapsed, he will proceed to shell the town.

The Mayor replied that the firing of shots upon his troops, on the northern suburbs, was the act of the military, for which citizens were not responsible. In regard to the other matters of complaint, he was authorized to say that the mills and manufactories will not furnish any further supplies for the Confederate troops; but the military authorities inform us that while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit you to do so.

Gen. Sumner replied that in consideration of this pledge and assertion, that the time allowed for the removal of the women and children being insufficient, he would not open upon the town at the hour designated.

The correspondence closed with a note from Gen. Sumner, saying that so long as no hostile demonstration is made from the town it will not be shelled.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 25th, 1862.

A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says that the Episcopal clergymen brought from New Orleans have been received with kindness and attention.

A dispatch from Fairfax C. H. says that the rebel force which destroyed the stores and bridges near Manassas numbered eight thousand. When their approach was discovered, a panic ensued among the Federal soldiers, and a Wisconsin and New York regiment threw away their arms.

The steamer California, from Mobile bound to Havana, with a cargo of Cotton, was recently captured by the steamer Montgomery.

At a meeting recently held at Exeter, England, Mr. Dulse, of Somerset, first Judge of the Admiralty and a Cabinet Minister, said that an offer of mediation might be received only with resentment; that the time and opportunity must therefore be carefully watched, and that the only way to restore peace, as far as he could see, was by mutual concession on the part of the belligerents.

Later from Nassau—Loss of a Steamer.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—Nassau dates to the 19th inst., have been received. They bring accounts of the loss of the steamer Kelsie, fifty miles off the coast. She was one of three light draught steamers built expressly on the Clyde to run the blockade. One, the Joana, was sunk in the Clyde. The other having not been heard from is also supposed to be lost.

Admiral Milne's command of the North American and West India station has been extended one year longer.

ATTACK UPON FORT McALLSTER.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.—The Savannah papers of this morning say that two Abolition gun-boats and one mortar boat attacked Fort McAllister, Genesis Point, on the Ogeechee river yesterday morning. After a fierce engagement the boats retired. Our loss is three men slightly wounded.—The works are still in perfect order.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Nov. 20, 1862.

A letter in the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Abbeville, 15th, says :

The army has been on the *qui vive* for a week past, anticipating an attack from the enemy. To-day information was received that the Abolitionists have retired some distance. From their movements, it is difficult to conjecture whether they meditate an attack upon Pemberton's army or not. It is certain they have advanced their forces from Jackson, Bolivar, and a portion from Corinth, to Lagrange and Grand Junction. At the latter place Gen. Grant has established his headquarters.

Our army occupy a position of great natural strength, are well fortified, and have been manifesting great impatience to advance upon the invading force. It is not thought probable that the enemy will hazard an engagement.

FROM TEXAS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23, 1862.—The Houston News of the 5th, contains the details of the bombardment of Port Lavaca, Texas, by the enemy's fleet, on November 1st. The Abolitionists demanded the surrender of the town, and on refusal, they gave an hour and a half for the removal of non-combatants, then began shelling. Our battery replied, but the range of our guns was insufficient. After some hours of ineffectual bombardment, the fleet withdrew, having battered the town considerably, but nobody was hurt. Our flag was still flying at last accounts.

Through the courtesy of a friend we have received the following dispatch :

ARRIVED SAFE.

FORT FISHER, Nov. 24th, 1862.

EDITORS JOURNAL :—The Schooner Harkaway, Captain Sabistan, only 11 days from Nassau, with 540 sacks Salt, has arrived safely.

FROM NEW ORLEAN

The following communication was received only a few days before the temporary suspension of the *Journal*, and could not be attended to sooner, which will account for the delay in its publication:

Why Burn Washington, N. C.?

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

GENTS:—Will you oblige a friend, and at the same time do an act of public justice to the honest, loyal and patriotic citizens of Washington, North Carolina, by allowing me to write a word for their defence, through the columns of your valuable paper.

In this town, and our sister town of Tarboro', and the surrounding country, and I am sorry to learn, also, in the streets of Wilmington, we hear a constant and an unjust abuse of Washington and its citizens, and a clamorous calling upon the "powers that be" for its total destruction.—"Burn down the damned traitor hold," is the fierce language of those who, from different causes, *purely* of a selfish, personal nature, would satisfy their fiendish spirits for revenge for some loss, which they foolishly imagine that the poor soldiers' wives and children, and the old helpless and decrepid, but loyal citizens of Washington, whose sons are now upon our battle field, fighting for our rights, are to blame.

Some few, *very few of our* citizens, I fear, are prompted to join in the cry for destruction, by some old personal hatred towards the business men of Washington. But the majority of those who thus speak, have lost, or *fear* they will lose, some of their slaves, by their going to the Yankees, now in military possession of that unfortunate place. It is generally believed by the refugees from Washington, that strenuous exertions have been made, and with such unfair representation, at "Headquarters," relative to the place and its injured citizens, that those in authority have commanded its destruction. I hope not, yet I fear some such act might involve the sacrifice and ruin of some of our most loyal friends, and *hundreds of poor women and children, the beloved wives and innocent babes* of our patriotic soldiers, now upon the blood wasted battle ground, or languishing in some military hospital, racked with pain from some cruel wound received in gallant strife for our rights, or worse, suffering the burning decay of fever and disease contracted in the camps.

Messrs. Editors, let our military commands be cautious how they receive representations in reference to our sea board towns, (for what will apply to one, will probably apply to all;) let them act advisedly, and in moderation, upon safe and sure information, after having carefully examined the facts, and we, the friends of right and justice, will be satisfied. We believe that Gen. French and Gen. Martin, who are in command over us, are human beings, and have good hearts to inhumanly and wilfully and wickedly destroy the wives and babes, the decrepid fathers and mothers of their own soldiers, many of whom are totally unable, from poverty, to get out of the enemy's line, merely to gratify the fiendish wish of those who clamor for their destruction. All we beg of Gen. French and Gen. Martin, is that they will act cautiously and wisely.

Let me ask, where is the *necessity* for and what possible good can be realized by either individuals or the Confederacy in the destruction of Washington? Some say it is necessary, so as to destroy or break up a trading and contraband depot of the Yankees, and that the good they will realize will be by receiving their negroes, and that the Confederacy would open a district of country from which could be procured immense supplies of corn, wheat, and meat. Now, so far as the Confederacy's procuring these supplies from said district is concerned, she can do it just as easily without as with burning Washington, and there is no doubt an immense amount of them to be procured from that section of country, were the Yankees *only* driven out. Which also can easily be done and not sacrifice Washington. But will it have the effect hoped for, to burn the town? Cannot the Yankees hold it for a contraband and trading depot just as well after it was burnt, than now? Most assuredly. The advocates for burning know well that the Yankee gunboats could not do it for the purpose they now hold it, until we can take the gunboats, *or cut off the supplies to trade and contraband*s.

Where then the necessity of destroying two million dollars worth of property, belonging, as I hope to demonstrate, to good and loyal Southern citizens, and the turning out of hundreds of poor women and children, upon the cold charities of a wasted surrounding country. None, none whatever.

The proper way is to prevent the Yankees from realizing their interested designs; and to do this is easy. They want negroes, naval stores and cotton, for it is now admitted that they do not hold Washington for any other military base of operations. Now cut off these articles from them, and all probability is they would soon evacuate the place. And to do this I am efficient force be placed upon both sides of the Pamplico river, a very small cavalry force on the south side would be sufficient, and 1000 to 1200 men on the north side in the rear of the town, would be enough to shut the Yankees up in town, and also keep all negroes, naval stores and cotton out. Then let our cavalry now around this place scour the lower country faithfully and distroy every Tarpin, every barrel of turpentine and bale of cotton, and all the river boats, vessels and flats upon both sides of the river, and arrest and send into the interior any person who has been carrying produce to the Yankees, and send a Company of Light Artillery, (say Capt. Adams' Battery,) to watch at available points upon the river with orders to destroy or sink every vessel passing up or down the river and when attacked by the superior force of the Yankee gunboats to retire to some other available point, for the Pamplico is full of them, and my word for it, the Yankees won'd have to leave or starve, for we could cut off all their supplies that were not under the protection of their armed vessels. It is not necessary to make any fight in Washington, in order to take it from the Yankees. But if we want to have a fight with them, we can compel them to fit below town. As to how this could be done, it is not proper here to state. I do sincerely hope then, that as there can be no possible military necessity for the destruction of Washington, and that as no good or benefit could be gained either by individuals or the public, that the wicked project will at once be abandoned and the wicked, heartless clamor for its destruction cease. Those who are foremost in calling down fire upon the place, because it is a "traitor's hole" know that they are wicked, by traducing and slandering a good and loyal people. Washington has done more to advance the holy cause of the South than any other town of its size, every way, in the Confederacy. And her devoted citizens proudly challenge a denial of it, and their friends *out side* now stand ready with statistics, to prove the fact. Everybody in this place and in Tarboro' knows it to be true; and know that our persecuted neighbors of Washington do not assume the foul slanders heaped upon them, by many who now ought to be found side by side with the brave soldiers recruited in Washington, standing firmly by them in the defence of our common country, instead of sneakingly and cowardly availing themselves of some worthless substitute, or worse, some convenient exemption from their solemn duty. Fie upon such wickedness. Before we condemn Washington as a "traitor hole" let us at least give as much to the common cause in proportion to our wealth as she has done. Let us get the praise and the heartfelt blessing of the thousands of sick, brave soldiers relieved and nursed with sympathy and kindness, as they have done.

Do you ask where is the proof of all this? If so, I cite you to the fourteen full companies recruited in Washington and the effort county, out of a *population that gives but* this order; and these companies in most cases well equipped and found by the private bounty of citizens and the persevering industry of their ladies. I cite you to the ample provision made by their County Court, for the maintainance and support of their brave soldiers' wives and babes and helpless fathers and mothers. And I would, to illustrate the patriotism of the citizens of Washington, farther refer you to the 24th Georgia regiment of Volunteers, and the 31st North Carolina State Volunteers, as also to the detached companies of our own State and of Militia, that have been located there at different times during the War, and who were nearly all sick during some of the time last Fall, to say what the citizens of Washington have done for them. They will tell you that when way worn and tired and broken down they arrived there, they were kindly met by the citizens, male and female, lightened of their burden, kindly received, promptly relieved and most humanely provided with food and lodging, at the expence of the citizens of the town. And that afterwards, when laid prostrate by sickness and disease, they were kindly nursed by the fair ladies, old and young—the[y] wants promptly relieved and every thing done for them that human kindness could do.

Messrs. Editors, were it necessary I could give you the words of hundreds of relieved soldiers in their praise. Aye, often have I found the brave soldier, who had been nursed and kindly treated, break forth with streaming eyes and overflowing heart in eloquent praise of the citizens of Washington, and humbly thanking God that he was cast among such patriotic and sympathetic people. Now had we have done as much we might not abuse them, but rejoice that we were worthy of the same enviable praise. We would not condemn all for the very few Union men, or villians, who unfortunately misrepresent the loyal citizens of Washington. And Messrs Editors, let me assure you that even now, the citizens of Washington, notwithstanding the slanders heaped upon them, find means to exhibit their patriotism, for it is only a few days since that the blessed patriotic ladies of Washington found means, by underground railroad to send Quartermaster Brown, at Tarboro', two large, well packed boxes of necessaries and luxuries for our brave wounded and sick soldiers now confined to our military hospitals. Then again Messrs. Editors, look to the *facts* about the raid upon Washington—instead of the ladies firing upon our soldiers, as they were vilely slandered as having done, some of them are reported as having been arrested and jailed by the Yankees for firing upon *them*.

And Capt. Walker told me that so far from firing upon him, they cheered him and his men to fire upon the cowardly Yankees who had taken refuge in their houses—to fire regardless of them. And that in one instance his men had come to an old mat some Yanks in a house, when a lady was seen in the room and they immediately *recovered arms* without orders. When the ladies immediately gave the word "*fire my brave countrymen, fire, don't stop for us!*" But I could write pages of incidents and not exhaust the fund, so I will close by briefly referring to the Union sentiment of Washington and surrounding country.

That there are a few Union villians in Washington, I will not deny, and it is with sorrow that I confess it. But to charge all who remain inside the Yankee lines with being Unionists, is a foul slander,—unfortunately for the good name of the place, at their last election of a Mayor, in the absence of a large majority of its loyal citizens who was in the army and would have defeated the present incumbent, the Whig clique succeeded in smuggling into office that arch traitor Isaiah Respass, and this same Whig clique now heartily repent of their imprudent act. No doubt they were honest and believed Respass to be a friend of the south, as he professed to be. But what better could they have expected from a hypocrite in religion, a base cheat and skinflint in his business relations and a foul, dishonest demagogue in politics. He who writes Isaiah Respass' biography and memoirs, will commence it by giving a villian's birth and education, continue it by a description of a villian's pursuits and life, and end it by an account of a villian's death and eternal damnation. John Primo is another Union man an Englishman, a gunsmith—a bigot in religion and a turncoat in politics, but otherwise too insignificant to merit notice. And there may be as high as five or six Union men in the place, but no more; and out of all the 112 traitors who have joined the Yankee army in Washington, only 2 are citizens of the place. The ballance are villians from the country, a few near Washington, some from Cravan, Hyde, Washington, Tyrell, Pitt and Edgecombe counties, and a few, even from your county.

Messrs. Editors, I hope our rulers will rule in wisdom and in mercy towards the poor people of Washington.

Respectfully,

The Pay Due to Deceased Soldiers.

We publish the following papers at the request of the Second Auditor, for the benefit of the families of deceased soldiers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
November 5th, 1862.

To claimants for arrears of pay, bounty, &c., due to deceased officers and soldiers of the army of the Confederate States.

In compliance with the provisions of the first section of Act No. 30 of the Confederate Congress, approved October 8th. 1862, the undersigned has prepared rules and regulations for payment to their proper representatives of the amounts due to deceased officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, which have been approved by the Secretary of War, a printed copy of which may be obtained on application to this office, by mail or in person, by any one directly interested therein.

Claimants will promote their own interests, and save expense and delay, by observing the following suggestions:

1st. No agent or attorney at the seat of Government or elsewhere, is necessary as they cannot by their personal attendance and solicitation at this office obtain a more speedy settlement of claims of this character than the claimants themselves, though the latter may live a thousand miles off

2. Claimants should by no means, because of delays that are at present unavoidable, sell or part with their claims. They cannot know the amount due, which, in all cases will be ascertained by a regular audit, and remitted to the parties entitled, as soon as it is possible to do so.

3. There is no necessity for claimants to incur expense and loss of time in attending to their claims personally, indeed their presence oftener causes delay than otherwise. The mails or accidental private conveyance will be found all sufficient, as well for the presentation of claims as remittances of amounts found due.

4. Claims will always be taken up and settled according to the dates of their presentation. This will be strictly observed without respect to any person whatever, so that parties in the most remote sections of the Confederacy may be assured that their business will be as certainly attended to as if they were personally present.

5. The printed regulations and forms, approved by the Secretary of War, before referred to, will give every information necessary.

Address,
W. H. S. TAYLOR,
Second Auditor C. S., Richmond, Va.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, S. C.,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 1st, 1862.

REGULATIONS

For the payment of claims for arrears of pay and allowances due to deceased officers and soldiers of the Confederate Army. Per Act No. 402, approved Febuary 15th, 1862, and Act No. 30, approved October 18th. 1862.

The first section of the above named Act provides "that the pay and allowances due to any deceased volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private in the army of the Confederate States shall be paid to the widow of the deceased, if living, if not to the children, if any; and in default of widow or children, to the father, if living, and if not, to the mother of such deceased volunteer."

The first section of Act No. 30 provides "that claims due to deceased non-commissioned officers and privates for pay, a lowance and bounty may be audited and paid when there is official evidence of the amount due, satisfactory to the second auditor, under such regulations as he has, or may prescribe with the approval of the Secretary of War."

By section 2 of the same Act it is provided that "the claims of the deceased commissioned officers shall be paid to their heirs or representatives in the same manner as similar claims of non-commissioned officers and privates are now, or may be directed by law to be paid." Payment will be made accordingly under the following rules:

1st. If the child or children be minor, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate of guardianship under the seal of the Court.

2d. The claimant must produce his or her affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness, stating the relationship. For instance, if the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child or father of the deceased; if the father, that there is neither wife or child; and if the child, that there is no widowed wife.

The *magistrate or other property officer* must *testify to the credibility* of the *witness*, and the clerk of the Court must certify, under the seal of the same, that he is such magistrate.

The aforegoing instructions must be strictly complied with. Powers of attorney or assignment, which will seldom be necessary, may be executed before a magistrate or in the presence of two respectable witnesses.—Claims prepared as herein directed, and transmitted to the second auditor by mail or otherwise, will receive as prompt attention as the business of his office will allow, and *always in the order of their presentation*. The amounts found due will be remitted by the auditor to the parties entitled as they may direct.

W. H. S. TAYLOR, Second Auditor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
November 5, 1862.

I approve the foregoing rules and regulations.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

The attention of claimants is called to the following forms in preparing their affidavits, an observance of which will save time, trouble and expense:

STATE OF) On this
County to wit:) day of ——— 186— personally appeared before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the County aforesaid ——— ——— who, after being sworn according to law, deposes and says, that ——— is the——of ——— deceased who was a ——— of Captain ——— Company ——— Regiment of ——— volunteers, commanded by Colonel ———, in the service of the Confederate States in the present war with the United States; that the said ——— entered the service at ——— in ——— county and State ——— on or about the ——— day of ——— 186— and died at ——— on or about the ——— day of ——— 186— leaving ——— That——— makes this deposition for the purpose of obtaining from the Government of the Confederate States whatever may have been due the said ——— at the time of his death for pay, bounty or other allowances for his services as ——— aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, (Signed)
J. P.

And on the same day and year aforesaid, also appeared before me a justice of the peace, as aforesaid ———, who is well known to me, and whom I hereby certify to be a person of verecity and credibility, who having been by me duly sworn, says on oath, that — is well acquainted with ——— the claimant, and also well knew, for — years, ——— the deceased soldier herein mentioned, and that the statement made under oath by said ———, the claimant, as to — relationship to the said deceased soldier, is true and correct in every particular, to the best of — knowledge and belief, and that —, the said ———, is wholly disinterested.

Sworn to and subscribed before me. (Signed)
J. P.

STATE OF)
County to wit:)

I hereby certify ——— gentleman, before whom the foregoing affidavits of ——— and ———, appear to have been made, and whose genuine signature is subscribed thereto, was at the time of making and signing the same, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, and to all whose official acts as such, full faith and credit is and ought to be given as well in Courts of Justice as thereout.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of ——— County Court, this ——— day of ——— Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty——,
[SEAL] Clerk
of ——— County Court.

If within their knowledge, claimants should state *where* the officer or soldier *was born*, and *when* and *from what cause he died*, distinguishing those who were *killed in battle*, or *died of wounds received in battle*, from those who *died of disease*.

When there is an administrator, a certificate of the fact by the proper officer of the Court granting the same, under his seal of office, will be all that is necessary.

The law and these regulations applying as well to conscripts as to volunteers, with respect to the former claimants and witnesses, will be required to swear to the conscription and the regiment and commander to which the conscript belonged. They will name the captains and companies when they can do so, as this information will greatly facilitate the settlements.

Claimants should always endorse on their papers their *address*, naming *postoffice, county*, and *State*.

The foregoing forms, etc., have also been approved by the Secretary of War.

W. H. S. TAYLOR,
Second Auditor, C. S.

Convention of the Manufacturers and Free Trade Association of the Confederate States

AUGUSTA, GA., NOV. 19, 1862.

The Manufacturers and Free Trade Association, pursuant to the call of the President, met at Masonic Hall, in Augusta, to day.

On motion, the name of the organization was changed to the Manufacturer's Association of the Confederate States of America. The former Secretary being absent, E. Steadman was appointed Secretary and Treasurer. The following delegates answered to their names:

M. Gregg, of Graniteville, S. C.
W. Gregg, jr., Graniteville, S. C.
J. J. Gregg Graniteville, S. C.
W. E. Jackson, Augusta, Ga.
J. C. Breman, Troup Factory, Ga.
Isaac Powell, High Shoals, Ga.
H. P Hammett, Gatesville, S. C.
E. Steadman, Laurenceville, Ga.
John White, Athens, Ga.
G. Cannon, Fingerville, S. C.
H. P. Lester, Buena Vista, S. C.
A. V. Brumby, New Manchester, Ga.
W. J. Russell New Manchester, Ga.
John N. Grady, McBean, S. C.
J. McDonald Concord Factory.
George H. Camp, Roswell Mills.
John Thompson, Hopewell Factory.
John E. Oldham, Rockford, Tenn.

The President then called upon delegates for their estimates of the cost of production of cotton goods.—After full discussion, the President, on motion, appointed a committee of three, with instructions to report upon the estimates presented by the various factories in regard to the actual cost of the productions of cotton goods. The committee consisted of W. E Jackson, Geo. H. Camp and A. V. Brumby; to the committee was added the President. The Association adjourned to meet at 3½ o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3½ o'clock, p. m.—The Association met according to adjournment. The committee on cost of production, through their chairman, submitted as their report the following preamble and resolution, which was, on motion, adopted:

Whereas the Manufacturer's Convention, after comparing notes as to the immense advance upon every article in use pertaining to the cost of producing goods, viz: Cotton, labor, oil, alcohol, varnish, gums, leather in its various uses, card clothing and hand cards for stripping cylinders, steel, iron, files, hardware, shuttles, bobbins, reeds, steel travelers steel spindles, tin, Babbet's metal, solder, nails, screws and a thousand other articles largely in use, most of which have increased over 1,000 per cent in value, and some extend to the fabulous advance of 10 000 per cent.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Manufacturer's Convention consider from actual estimates presented, the present cost of production of cotton goods to be equal to 50 cents per pound, and deem it unsafe to bargain with Government at any fixed price to extend beyond one month, without the establishment of a sliding scale by which the price may be varied from month to month, as the cost of production may advance.

W. E JACKSON,
GEO. H. CAMP,
A. V. BRUMBY,
Committee.

After receiving the report, on motion of G. Garmon, the association adjurned to meet at Columbia, S. C., the time subject to the pleasure of the President, who is requested to issue a circular giving manufacturers notice of the time appointed and urge their general attendance.

WM. GREGG, Sen., President.

E. STEADMAN, Secretary.

AUGUSTA, November 19, 1862.—At a meeting of Georgia Manufacturers held subsequent to adjournment of Manufacturer's Association, George H. Camp was called to the Chair, and E Steadman appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chair appointed a committee, who were directed to forward to any representative they may select, in the State Assembly, a copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the Convention, showing the articles used in the manufacture of cotton goods, and state the large advance in prices paid for such articles. The following members were selected such committee, clothed with discretionary power to address said representative more fully in relation to the cost of production not merely, but to explain the feeling and hope of the committee, that the circumstances may prevail in establishing a price to be paid for cotton goods:

A. V. Brumby, W. E. Jackson, J. C. Breman, E. Steadman, Isaac Powell.

On motion, the Chair was added to the committee.

GEO. H. CAMP, Chairman.

E. STEADMAN, Secretary.

The Latest Discovery.

Yesterday we were shown a speciman of "rock salt" which a gentleman had brought from Opelika, Ala., on the day before.

He says that what now appears to be an inexaustable supply was accidently discoveged by a gentleman who broke a rock which he was using in place of a hammer. The rock had such a beautiful crystalized appearance that he tasted it, out of curiosity, and to his surprise found it to be solid rock salt.

It is somewhat remarkable that while the people and Legislature of Alabama are making such exertions to obtain salt, that it exist in the greatest abundance, not only under the earth, but on the surface. A deep cut through a hill on the Railroad has been made, which exposes towering cliffs on either side, of pure salt, while the cross-ties are laid on the same substance. From the graphic discription which the gentleman gave of the excitement over the discovery, we can almost see the little city of Opelika standing on a huge crystal of salt.—*Southern Confederacy.*

A Substitute for Shoes.

An old and experienced citizen, says the Mobile Advertiser & Register, has called our attention to the subject of the use of cow-hide mocasins as a substitute for shoes. He states that when he moved to Mississippi, fifty-two years ago, no shoes were to be had for the negroes, and they made their own out of this material, which answered the purpose as well as the more elaborately made article, and in some respects better. The process is simple: take a green cowhide, or one well soaked, with the hair on which is to go next to the foot —"put the foot down firmly" upon it, and cut out the pattern desired; make the necessary holes along the edges, and lace it with a thong of the same material and up to the instep. Let it dry upon the foot and it accommodates itself perfectly to the shape of the latter, while it is sufficiently substantial for all kinds of traveling, and its elasticity is preserved by use. Socks should be put on when it is made, though it can be worn without, and such allowance made for shrinking as not to afford too tight a fit.—The moccasin, it is scarcely necessary to observe, adapts itself to the shape of the foot, and the fit is perfect. It out-wears leather, and is not hard, as some might suppose, but quite the reverse. If desired, it can be half soled with the same material. The hair lining gives the advantage of warmth, so that socks, when not to be had, can be better dispensed with when moccasins are used than if shoes were worn.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for this suggestion says that he has mentioned the subject to soldiers, who are very much pleased with it, and say there is no reason why soldiers should go barefooted while so many hides are thrown away in camp.

We think the idea a valuable one, and would be glad that every newspaper in the Confederacy would lend its aid in giving it circulation.—*Atlanta Commonwealth.*

A SUSPICIOUS FLAG.—It was rumored recently that a gentleman of secession proclivities in Troy, N. Y., had raised the Confederate flag. An excited party started for the premises. The flag was found hanging from a back window, but it was a lady's helmoral that had been washed and hung out to dry! The husband resolved to stand by that flag, and the crowd gave three cheers for the bunting and departed.

"THE BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH."—A new illustration of the "blessing" from which the South has escaped by cutting loose from the yankees, is afforded by the articles which we copy in another column from Northern papers showing how the election in Delaware were carried on, at the point of the bayonet. New York soldiers were sent to Delaware to prevent the people from exercising the first of all a freeman's political rights, the right to vote according to his own will. And yet the bayonet was only partially successful—the yankee Governor was elected by 111 majority, but the Democratic Congressman had 45 majority.

We are fighting at the South to avoid this among other tyrannical acts; for so sure as any part of the South comes under yankee rule, so sure will there be an end of anything like freedom of elections.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

From Fredericksburg.

The only incident of note from the new scene of warlike operations yesterday was a visit from Gen. Patrick; one of the abolition commanders, with sealed despatches to the officer now commanding our forces at Fredericksburg. The purport of these despatches is supposed to be a demand for the surrender of the city—a demand which of course, will not be granted. The result of the matter, whatever it may be, had not transpired up to the time of the departure of the train for Richmond at half-past two o'clock. No telegraphic communication was received from Fredricksburg during the day after 9 A. M., whatever. It is presumed that the removal of the office is one among the preparations for an attack, all of which are now said to have been consummated.

LATER

Since the above was written, we have received telegraphic information from Fredericksburg. The purport of the despatches referred to was as surmised, a peremptory demand for the surrender of the town.—The demand was as peremptorily refused by General Lee, who is in command of our troops. The alternative offered in the Yankee order was that the town would be shelled at nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning. This fate the city prepared to meet.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* of Friday evening says:

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Potomac river was covered with vessels of all sizes and kinds, mainly of the transport order, and that these were intended to carry off the army is an opinion entertained by many.—Enough of the army will be left over the river though to "keep up appearances." We shall not be surprised if by Saturday night the main bulk of Burnside's force is well on its way to their new destination, though of course this is conjecture to a great extent.

We understand that Federal prisoners captured, estimate their numbers at over 100 000, but we doubt the figures.

The Confederate force here is under officers in whom our people can well afford to repose trust, and be the battle here or remote, there is no cause to fear the result.

IRON PLATED SHIPS.—The latest experiment in England with iron-clad ships is the shield ship Royal Sovereign now in progress at Portsmouth. The armor will be five and a half inches in thickness, and will have a backing of two feet eleven inches of timber. The armor plating will be twelve feet in depth, being four rows of plates laid longitudinally five feet below and eleven feet above the water line.

From the upper edge of this plating the slopping deck extends to the crown of the towers, with a rise of two feet in twenty feet. The contract for the plating has been taken by Mr. Cheney at £50 per ton.

Mr. Matherson, of Devonport Dockyard, has devised an invention and such he promises great value and service in the application of iron armor. It has been submitted to the Admiralty, and elicited a favorable report. This machine, when screwed up to a ship's bottom or side, takes an exact impress of the mould for the armor plate, and another machine, also designed by Mr. Matherson, bends the iron to the mould within the fraction of an inch.

A PATRIOTIC MATRON.—We have been handed the following note, which we take the liberty of publishing, says the Mobile Advertiser:

"There is a woman *now living* in Alabama who has *fourteen sons* in the army. The smallest one is a man whose ordinary weight is two hundred and forty pounds, though he is now somewhat reduced by ague and fever. Notwithstanding which reduction, he is at present a stout, hardy looking man, and would serve as an excellant representative of the stalwart sons of the South. I can assure you of the truth of this statement, as I had it from one of the sons who belongs to a regiment now in our city. I merely mention these facts because I have seen it noticed in our papers that there was a woman who had eight sons in the army.

Wants of the Soldiers.

The *Dispatch* of Wednesday has the following which we most cheerfully transfer to our columns:

We place the following communication in a prominent position, with the view of attracting especial attention to it. It comes from an officer high in rank, who enjoys a great degree of confidence and respect, both as a gentleman and a soldier. He has been in the hardest fought fields of the war and always acquitted himself with distinction. We hope that his appeal and his suggestions may receive the attention they deserve:

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Nov. 11th, 1862.

You will perform a good service if you will conspicuously and earnestly call attention to the great need of *blankets* among our soldiers. Besides the fact that many of those in use by the army last winter have been worn out and lost, there are many more of our brave fellows in the field than there were at this season last year. So that the supply of covering to render them at all comfortable during the winter is greatly inadequate.

Meantime, the heroic matrons of the South have the means, and, thank heaven the spirit, to contribute largely towards the remedying of the deficiency, so soon as a proper way is opened to them. There are thousands of families that can, and will more than cheerfully furnish one or more blankets for the use of soldiers in the field, substituting at home, if necessary, covering for themselves out of window curtains, surplus carpeting, &c. Let it be proposed, then, *that organizations be formed in every State of the Confederacy, and in every county and neighborhood, for collecting blankets* to be thus contributed, *for conveying them* to the Quartermaster General in Richmond, with a due record of their number, value, and the names of the donors and *for whatever other measure* may be requisite towards a right application of patriotic generosity to relieve so pressing a want.

What is done on the subject ought to be done promptly and with vigor. The Yankee, as malignant as he is false, despairing of subjugating us in honorable arms, gloats over the idea of ruinining us by cold, starvation, and servile butchery. Let us, with united heart and energy alike ready and enduring, show him what a noble people, relying on the end of truth, can do, under all disadvantages, in resisting aggression, and defending their honor and their homes. To this end one of the first conditions is a blanket or two for each gallant Southerner who will have to lie out this winter, guarding his country against threatened destruction.

The case is too obvious to need many words. It is therefore committed, with this brief suggestion, to your friendly endorsement in some conspicuous column of your paper, and to the considerate attention and generous action of the people. DEFENDERS.

All other papers approving the proposal are requested to give currency to this appeal, with such additional remarks as they may think best.

Our Sugar Supply.

The Mobile "News" learns from a correspondent at Alexandria, Louisiana, that the steam mills in that section are in full blast and turning out quantities of the best sugar that has been made for years. Port Hudson and Vicksburg being securely held by the Confederate Government, it is believed that the Parish of Rapides can supply its armies with sugar, molasses and a large quantity of corn, while Texas can furnish all the beef they require. In this connection the defences of Red River are of great importance. The planters are animated by the most patriotic spirit, and are ready to do all the work needed on fortifications, without cost to the Government. Let the latter do its part with ordnance and the proper officers, and we will save that garden spot of the Southern Confederacy from the desolating clutches of the invader.

Gen. Rosencranz.

Gen. Wm. S Rosencranz, at present in command of the abolition forces in the Western district of Tennessee, is a native of New York, and was educated at West Point. He was for many years a resident of Kanawha county, Va., where he acted as agent and representative of a company of New York capitalists who were largely interested in the coal mining operations of that district. He left Kanawha county in 1857, and went to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the new enterprise of making oil from the grease and offal of the pork factories in that city. His oil was known as the "Rosencranz oil," and met with a considerable sale until it was superseded by the cannel coal oil of the Kanawha. He then abandoned his Cincinnati enterprise and went back to Kanawha, where he engaged in the manufacture of the cannel coal oil. After a few months operations here his establishment caught fire, and was entirely consumed, in which accident he well nigh lost his life, being severely scalded, and was in consequence confined to his bed for many months. Recovering from this accident, and finding himself entirely penniless, he persuaded an old acquaintance just from California, who had considerable capital, to go into partnership with him in the coal oil business; but owing to bad management, the concern failed in a few months. At the bre king out of the war he was appointed Brigadier General, and since that period, his history is too well known to require repetition. He is said to be a man of pleasant address, a fine scholar, and agreeable companion, but whose life, save his partial successes as a military leader, has been a series of failures.

The price of Coffee.—Coffee, since the passage of the tariff act and the very material falling off of supplies, has materially advanced in price. One year ago Rio coffee could be bought at from eight to ten cents per pound. At the present time the price is thirty and thirty one cents.—*Baltimore American.*

Suspicions as the Point of the Bayonet.

Scenes at the Polls in the late Elections in the North—How the thing was done in Delaware.

The Philadelphia *Journal* tells how the myrmidons of Lincoln tried to control the election in Delaware at the point of the bayonet:

On Monday evening three steam boats, loaded with soldiers, arrived at Seaford, Del. Thence they were conveyed in railroads and wagons to every voting precinct in Kent and Sussex counties, where Gen. Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the Abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democrats were driven away from the polls, and the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

This occurred in Dover Hundred, Kent county, and in Dagsboro' Hundred, Sussex county. In this latter Hundred, some thirty Democrats were so treated, amongst them Mr. Aaron B. Marvel, late Auditor of the State, and the Democratic Sheriff elect. In Dover, the capital of the State, the soldiers made two bayonet charges, in mere wantonness, when there was no fighting.

In most of the precincts, Democrats were not allowed to accompany voters to the polls, whilst Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters, surrounded them with soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket.

The paper here gives an extract of a private letter from Dover, stating some of the scenes in that town.—The writer says:

Dr. Ridgely was endeavoring to get an opportunity for two of his Irish laborers to vote, and in the melee the soldiers were ordered to charge bayonets. They claim that the men were brought here to see that the Union men, as they call themselves, had fair play and be allowed to vote; but everybody knows that they come to intimidate and bully us into their infernal Abolitionism. But for the shameful fact that our State was degraded by the introduction of New York soldiers, caused by our own people, we could have carried the State by 1,000 to 2,000. The wonder is that we did anything. Just think of it; at several of the voting places, soldiers forming a line at the window on each side, with pointed bayonets, through which free white men, who love the Constitution of their fathers, must pass, else not vote at all. And this free America!—Oh, how I blush to chronicle the fact!

The Philadelphia paper rebukes such shameful and high-handed outrages with the elective rights of a free people, and says:

We have not the heart to continue the catalogue of outrage on the loyal, constitutional Democrats of our little sister State. The object of this military interference is transparent. A desperate attempt by the friends of the Administration so to force the election as to impose upon the people of the more Northern States the preposterous idea that a conservative border State supports the Administration in its emancipation and Abolition policy.

So, too, was the election in Missouri. The Missouri *Republican*, a Federal paper, admits this when it says:

In reference to the Congressional delegation, those who have a fancy for such things may undertake to fix their political *status. Four were really elected by the military.*

TRIAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL VAN DORN.—The army correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, writing from Abbeville, Mississippi, November, 21, says:

The Court of Inquiry into the charges preferred by General Bowen against Major-General Van Dorn is in session, but the proceedings thus far have been kept carefully from leakage. I learn from a very well informed officer that Van Dorn's conduct will, by this trial, be greatly relieved, and his attacks upon Corinth, upon the investigation, will be found to be less discreditable to him than has generally been supposed. A great share of the blame will be found to rest upon a General commanding a division in Price's corps, who, by a disastrous delay of four or five hours, changed the whole complexion of the conflict. It has been such a freely canvassed matter that it will be no harm to state that this General was rendered incapable to command by narcotic stimulants. At five o'clock in the morning he was ordered to advance, but at eight he had made no move, when he reported in person to the commanding General, and having been found unfit to discharge the terribly important duties, his troops were placed under General Greer. The investigation, Van Dorn's friends appear to think, will clear him from all blame of the disaster.

Outrageous Depredations in North Carolina.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who accompanied the Union forces in North Carolina during their late movements from Newbern to the interior of the State, relates the following as among the incidents of the expedition. They are of the most painful character, and the actors in them deserve speedy and severe punishment.

The letter, after describing a skirmish with the enemy on the evening of Sunday, the 2d instant, within five miles of Williamston, and stating that the troops bivouacked there for the night, proceeds as follows:

The next morning, about half-past 7 o'clock, we again took up our winding way, and reached Williamston without further resistance a little after 11. This is a small town, having before the war from five to seven hundred inhabitants. We found it almost entirely deserted; one or two white men being all we saw in the place. Our halt here was about three hours, and at the end of that time the town was thoroughly pillaged.—Not only were useful and ornamental articles taken from houses, and horses, harness, and carriages from barnes, but stores were entered and sacked, and, with the "apple jack" discovered and the whiskey dealt out by order, not a few were dead drunk, and many more partially phrensied. When we moved a considerable number had to be urged almost at the point of the bayonet, whilst others were loaded into ambulances and baggage wagons.

The division went forward to Hamilton, a little town of from three to four hundred souls. But instead of marching into the town, we were encamped in a corn field just outside of it. The order was, that two or three men be sent out to forage provisions for each company, and no others allowed in town. But, whether by open disobedience or by the connivance of those who should have enforced the order, the town was soon, in camp language, "cleaned out," even more completely than Williamston. Not only were houses sacked, and everything portable and desirable carried off, but valuable furniture dashed to pieces, beds dragged into the streets and burnt—in one field I myself counted eight or ten—but nearly or quite a dozen houses were needlessly, barbarously burnt.

It is little wonder, if such be the conduct of our forces everywhere, that we should acquire an unenviable reputation.

Correspondence of the Columbus Times.

The Yankee Navy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 15.

EDITORS TIMES—Dear Sirs: Having in my possession a Naval Register of the United States published last September, being but two months since, I send a copy of the iron clad vessels in the enemy's navy. The list contains the name, number of guns, tonnage and place of construction. Let us remember, however, that most of the vessels that were building in September are finished now. In looking over the list of vessels in the Atlantic squadron we find five, the Dictator, Dunderburg, Ironsides, Puritan and Roanoke, that draw too much water to enter any Southern port except Norfolk and Port Royal, both of which they now have. The draught of all the rest will enable them to enter any Southern harbor.

Of all the vessels in the Atlantic Squadron there are three smaller and 26 larger than the Monitor, and as we know the power of the Monitor we can easily conceive the immense force of 25 such vessels on any of our Southern harbors. Are the forts strong enough, the obstructions thick enough, and the guns heavy enough at Savannah and Charleston to stand 26 Monitors? Iron clad vessels must be replied by iron clad batteries, with powerful guns in them, and with the use of steel pointed or wrought iron projectiles. Without these we must submit to see every Southern city fall; with them we will make obstructions for our rivers with the hulks of their iron clad.

To whom must we look in our hour of need? Not to our Generals, for, though brave enough, they cannot whip iron clads with cast iron shot and smooth-bore eight inch columbiads, any more than they can with their fists. It is upon our foundries we must depend, it they will make the guns. Our soldiers will fight the guns if they can get them from the foundries. The greatest general and the greatest patriot is he who will make the greatest number of heavy guns and wrought iron projectiles.

The enemy have 388 vessels, mounting 3 072 guns—nearly nine guns to the vessel. Of these 30 are iron clad, mounting 90 of the heaviest guns in the world, each weighing 42 240 pounds, and throwing a solid shot fifteen inches in diameter, weighing 480 pounds.

I also send you a list of those officers who, Southern born, are still in the old navy. Comment is unnecessary.

I am yours, very respectfully,
R. J. MOSES,
Midshipman, C. S. N.

Hanging Guerrillas.

It is said that Gen. Ros

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOV'R 22, 1862.

☞ In our editorial article of Monday last in relation to the epidemic, we should not have omitted to mention among those who came promptly to our aid, Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston, with the ladies from the Convent of Mercy in that city.

Messrs. Cox, Valleau, Schaffer and Stephenson, Druggists, also did essential service at a time when such services were much needed. Also, Mr. Jackson, who assumed charge of the Central Hospital as assistant to Dr. Wragg. Also, Judge Olin, of Augusta, Geo.

We have already acknowledged the services of our visiting friends. Our resident physicians, as a body, stood to their posts like men, and exerted themselves unceasingly. Dr. Greenhow, of the Confederate Navy, although not required to stay, did so as a volunteer, and never once slackened his exertions. He is entitled to the best thanks of the community.

Civilians—non-professional men—among us and of us stood to their posts and did their duty, but the number of those who were able to do so about the climax of the epidemic was small. And there were instances of real, persevering heroism and true christian benevolence exhibited by those who made no claims to much either of heroism or religion; whose prayer must been like that of the publican—Lord be merciful to me—a sinner! Men of small means, and, as the world goes, occupying humble positions; not wise men, nor prudent men, looking out carefully only for themselves and their own interests. Men, too, who had not learned the great social art of *keeping up appearances*. In fact many of the most hard working men were of those who obeyed no other impulse than the dictates of their own hearts, had no other interest in the town than that which they felt in our common humanity, cared little for praise, and never expected to be candidates for office. Of course there were others, and a fair proportion, who had pecuniary interests in town, who belonged to that class who are generally looked to to assume the leadership in public movements, but the number of active men, able to work, was woefully small, as the list of members of the Howard Association, which embraced nearly all, will plainly show. For evident reasons, we cannot individualize, least we should do injustice. The liberality of our absent citizens is fully acknowledged, and will be gratefully remembered, as also the valuable services of those who exerted themselves to procure provisions and other necessaries so much needed by our isolated and suffering community.

☞ Farragut and Butler have no doubt been "putting their foot into it," and fixing it so that Mr. Seward shall again eat humble pie. The French Government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries inflicted upon French citizens by Gen. Butler, and is prepared to enforce its demand by an immense armament now nearly ready at one of its military ports. Seward announces that there will be no difficulties leading to a rupture of relations, which amounts to just this, that he is ready to back down to any extent from Gen. Butler's acts. In fact Seward will do anything that is demanded of him for the present.

Spain complains of the burning of a vessel in Spanish waters by one of the ships of Admiral Farragut's fleet.

Arrival of Prisoners, &c.

On the 17th instant, the pickets of Capt. Newkirk's Cavalry company rescued the crew of the Schooner John W., Captain Salter, loaded with Salt, and run ashore near Moore's Inlet to avoid the blockaders.—They reported that a boat load of Yankees had landed to burn the Schooner, which they succeeded in doing.

Captain Newkirk, with a portion of his company, proceeded to the beach and captured one Acting Master, two Midshipmen and ten privates. Two negroes belonging to the Schooner having gone to the Yankees were taken at the same time.

The prisoners were brought in here yesterday, in charge of a guard under command of Lieut. C. W. McClammy, and carried before General Whiting. The Yankees were ordered to be sent on to Richmond this morning. The negroes will be placed in their *proper sphere*.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

A FRIEND writing us from the army in Northern Virginia, and from one of the regiments of Jackson's corps, dates his letter at Winchester on the 14th inst. At that writing, there were prospects of remaining there undisturbed for a month or so—the Richmond papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Our friend adds that we need not expect to hear of any decisive move or engagement for some time to come.

But the imperative orders of Lincoln may compel Burnside to move against McClellan's better judgment, depending, like a donkey, on main strength and stupidity, and this may render some move on our part necessary, either to frustrate his plans, or take advantage of his blunders.

General Whiting, as the officer charged with the defence of the Cape Fear, enters upon the duties of his important charge with his accustomed energy.

The people feel the utmost confidence that all that military skill, determination and valor can effect with the means placed at his disposal will be done, and that, if the invader comes he will meet with a warm reception.

WE LEARN that on the day before yesterday, the steamer Kate, from Nassau, to this port, ran upon some of the obstructions near Smithville and partially sunk. A guard is on board. We have not heard the extent of the damage, but trust that it will not be great.

☞ Hon. William Ballard Preston, one of the Senators of Virginia in the Confederate Congress, died on Sunday, the 16th inst., at his residence in Montgomery county, in that State. Mr. Preston was highly esteemed, both in his public and private capacity.

A PRIVATE letter from an officer now with our army in Northern Virginia to a relative in this place, concurs in the opinion of our correspondent there. He thinks there is no appearance of an immediate fight. But Burnside must obey orders and the orders from the Yankee head-quarters at Washington, are to advance at all hazards. There is a political necessity for it, which cannot be evaded.

THE great international exhibition which has been open this year in London, has proved a failure, taken as a pecuniary investment. The building, it is said, will have to be sold to pay expenses.

We presume this want of pecuniary success is due to the one cause which interferes with the success of all business operations throughout the world—the troubles in America.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON has been elected Confederate Senator from Georgia.

THEY charge two dollars for a "fry" of oysters now in Lynchburg. We would like a small chance at the bivalves ourselves but—Well we are not likely to be tempted, for we have not even *seen* an oyster this season.

MR. HOLDEN, Editor of the *Standard*, has been elected State printer, "which accounts for the milk in the cocoanut."

OTHO THE FIRST, King of Greece, has abdicated and fled. At the latest dates he had arrived in Vienna. It was reported that the National Assembly of Greece, soon to assemble, would tender the crown to Prince Alfred, of England.

GOVERNOR VANCE'S MESSAGE, as a whole will, we think, be generally acceptable to the people of the State. It contains much good sense and good reasoning, while it touches upon some points that admit of controversy, at least in their application. The first of these is speculation. The next is the timely purchase and gathering in by the State, from menaced counties, of food, to be stored at some safe point in the interior, and to be sold to the wives and children of soldiers, at rates sufficient to cover the cost, transportation, etc.

The Governor proposes to prohibit the exportation of certain articles from the State, to wit: salt, leather, shoes, woolen cloth, yarn, pork and bacon, flour and potatoes—except for the army, and by regular agents of the government; and except when purchased by any county and corporate authorities of our sister States, under such regulations as will amount to satisfactory proof that such articles are for private use, or charitable distribution to the poor of such counties, towns, &c., not for speculation—not, however, in violation of any existing contracts made by our citizens with citizens of other States.

The Governor complains of the course of the agents of the Confederate Government in coming into competition with the State Government, in running up prices and rendering it next to impossible for the State to clothe or provide for her troops in the field. There has evidently been something wrong—some screw loose.

The gross debt of the State is over twenty millions. Deducting amount advanced to Confederate Government, the nett debt is about fourteen millions.

He recommends the increase of our present rate of State taxes to the amount of at least 25 per cent., also the repeal of the law of the last Legislature suspending the Jurisdiction of the Courts; also the continuance of the prohibition against distillation.

THE FEDERAL ARMY of the Potomac is said to be demoralized by the removal of McClellan. Perhaps it is, to some extent. Burnside will hardly venture on an "on to Richmond" move on his present line of advance.

This state of things may paralyze the movements of the Lincolnites in that direction, for the time being, but it will have little effect upon the progress or event of the war, unless by operating upon public sentiment in the Federal States, creating divisions of opinion there, making the people sick of hostilities which are barren of results, save in mutual loss and exasperation. This feeling is growing up at the North, we think, or at least it looks as if it might begin to grow, and this removal of McClellan *may* give it an impetus.

If Burnside advances, under existing circumstances, he will get hurt, beyond question, worse hurt, perhaps, than Pope was, and that will tend to increase the dissatisfaction both in and out of the army. If, after the removal of McClellan for not advancing, Burnside, or any other successor, remains inactive, it will increase the clamor. Upon the whole, the Northern "situation," in that direction, is not a flattering one. The political aspects of the case are more threatening to the Lincolnites than even the military. It is evident that some pressure, both from within and from without, is felt, or apprehended by the Washington cabinet, and that strange and apparently desperate measures, are resorted to for the purpose of meeting this pressure.

WE learn that on Tuesday the 11th instant, a portion of our force stationed at Kinston, drove in the Yankee pickets till within six miles of Newbern, killing some eight or ten but making no prisoners. Among the property captured from the enemy, some ten fat hogs, some poultry, some cotton cards, and sixty dollars in specie, to say nothing of hoop skirts and other female toggery left behind in their hasty flight.

The troops engaged on our side were of the 8th, 10th, 31st and 51st N. C. Infantry, with Nethercut's Rangers, with Bunting's and a part of Starr's battery and one Cavalry company. The whole under command of Col. H. M. Shaw of the 8th Reg't, the Senior Colonel. Two companies of the 51st and two of the 31st, with Nethercut's Rangers, were detached to operate against a force on the Railroad, which they drove in.

The Fanny Lewis.

Another of the crew of the Brig Fanny Lewis escaped a watery grave. He was with six others on the brig's large boat when it capsized; they all clung to the upset boat, while she drifted out to sea, until one after another dropped off, and he alone was left, when the boat grounded on Baldhead beach. He was about five hours clinging to the sunken boat, and was nearly exhausted when he landed. The party floated out very near the Yankee gunboats, but their signals were unheeded. The three men saved were Jno. Britton, Wm. Orton and Chas. Burbank. The whole cargo and probably the vessel will be saved. The squall on yesterday carried away her top-gallant mast, but did no material damage.

A DESERTER from Newbern to our lines brings information that the Lincolnites are concentrating a force there—that they have already fifteen thousand and that as soon as they complete their arrangements their destination is Wilmington.

That Wilmington is to be an early point of attack, is, we think the opinion of our confederate authorities. God send that our preparations may be adequate to meet and repel the force of the invaders.

THE ENEMY having advanced as far as Warrenton has again fallen back to Manassas. Jackson's command is near Winchester. There has been nothing more serious on the line than some skirmishing.

☞ President Lopez, of Paraguay, is dead.

A FRANK AND MAGNANIMOUS CONFESSION.—The following extract from an order recently issued by Maj. Gen. Van Dorn is taken from the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Holly Springs, Oct. 17, 1862.

Special Order No. 84.

III. The appointments of Generals Cabell, Phifer and Armstrong to the command of brigades not having been confirmed, these officers are necessarily relieved. The General commanding thanks these gentlemen for their skillful services and conspicuous gallantry on the battle field of Corinth, and expresses his sorrow at being compelled to relieve them of their commands at this time, when the smoke of battle has barely unveiled that bloody but, to them, glorious field. Not theirs, nor the troops who so nobly fought the battle of Corinth, the fault of failure—that misfortune is his.

By order of Gen. Van Dorn.

M. M. KIMMEL, A. A. G.

It will be seen by the foregoing order that Gen. Van Dorn takes upon himself all the responsibility for the "failure" in his late battle at Corinth. He says it arose from no fault either of his officers or his troops, but was his own misfortune.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The General Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in St. Paul's Church, Augusta Ga., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 10½ a. m.

This body consists of two Houses, known severally as the House of Bishops and House of Deputies. The former House is composed of all the Bishops of this Church, having jurisdiction within the Confederate States, or the Territories thereof; the latter, of Representatives chosen by the Councils or Conventions of the different Dioceses, each Diocese being entitled to three Clerical or three Lay Deputies.

The deliberations of the House of Bishops are understood to be strictly private, but the House of Deputies is at all times open to any who may desire to attend their sessions. It is supposed that business of grave importance, involving among other matters the adoption of a code of Canon Law, and a plan for missionary operations at home and abroad, will be brought before the Council.

Petersburg Express, 18th inst.

DEATH.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Roland, whose leg was amputated on account of injures sustained by the late accident on the R. & G. Railroad, died in this city yesterday. She bore her sufferings with heroic fortitude and died with unshaken confidence in her Redeemer.—*Raleigh progress, 21st inst.*

The Legislature of North Carolina.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS of North Carolina met at their respective halls in the Capital at Raleigh, on Monday the 17th instant, and an organization was promptly effected in both bodies.

Mr. Giles Mebane, of Alamance, was elected Speaker of the Senate; C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Principal Clerk L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Assistant Clerk; W. K. Page, of Randolph, Principal Door-Keeper, and C. C. Tally, of Chatham, Assistant Door-Keeper.

R. B. Gilliam, of Granville, was elected Speaker of the House; H. C. Colton, Principal Clerk, and John A. Stanly, Assistant Clerk; W. S. Webster, of Chatham, Principal Door-Keeper.

These elections were evidently arranged before-hand and as there was no opposition, the organization was effected promptly, as we anticipated that it would be. They are wholly partisan in their character, and strictly in accordance with the programme announced by the Standard—to exclude from all offices, from the highest to the lowest, all persons connected with the original secession movement. We may expect to see things carried with a pretty high hand.

The Message of Governor Vance was sent in on Tuesday. We give it in full to-day.

A document so long, so important and so elaborate, deserves and requires a fuller and more careful examination than either our time or space would permit us to give it to-day. We shall devote the necessary space to it to-morrow after due and careful consideration.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Lassiter, Arrendel, Holeman, Patrick, Copeland, Dixon and White.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Wright, Russ, Wooley, Smith, of Anson, Hall, Ellis, Faison.

JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Hall, Sharpe, Sanders and Slaughter.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Smith of ——, Matthews, Neal, Dixon, Lane, Taylor, of Chatham, and Ellis.

CLAIMS.

Messrs. Ramsey, Murrill, Ellis, Garret, Powell, Adams, of Davidson, and Taylor of Nash.

EDUCATION AND LITERARY FUND.

Messrs Leitch, Lassiter, Adams, of Guilford, Russ, Young, Carraway and McD. Linsey.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Messrs Bagley, Harriss, Copelan', Murrill, Lane, Wolley and Taylor, of Chatham.

CORPORATIONS.

Messrs Arrendel, Carraway, Dickson, White, Smith, of Stanly, Simpson and Garrett.

AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Holeman, Dixon, White, Neal, Powell, Smith, of Anson, and Whitford

SENATE BRANCH OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Wiggins, Graham, Adams, of Guilford, Sharpe, Harriss, Bagley, Faison and Young.

Mr. Murrill introduced a preamble and resolutions against certain provisions of the Military Exemption Bill of the Confederate Congress, and also a series of resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of the county of Onslow, setting forth the condition of the people of that county, and asking for a State force for the defence and relief of Eastern North Carolina.

In the House Mr. Fowle, from a select Committee, reported a bill for the purchase of provisions in the Eastern section of the State [Authorizes the Governor to appoint Agents to purchase provisions, provide for their storage, and sale at prime cost to the families of soldiers, appropriating the sum of $200 000 for these purposes]—Lies on the table, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Peebles introduced a bill concerning Sheriffs.—[Provides that they be elected once in every four years, and be ineligible for re-election until one term has intervened.

Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution instructing the Committee on Propositions and Grievances to inquire into the propriety of establishing Work Houses in connection with county goals.—Referred.

Mr. Harriss of Cabarrus, a bill to continue in force the ordinance of the Convention, prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain, until the 1st of January 1865. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Kirby a bill authorizing the Governor to seize articles of prime necessity for the public use. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At one o'clock both Houses met the Governor in secret session for the purpose of hearing a communication from him in person.

There is one thing that any body can see, and which, indeed, everybody must have expected, and that is that all sorts of bills, schemes, projects, etc., etc., will be introduced to regulate the price of commodities, to prevent speculations, to suppress monopolies—in fact, to cause the three-hooped pot to have four hoops. We see that in the Senate, Mr. Taylor of Chatham, introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the constitutionality, the expediency, and the propriety of so regulating the prices of all the necessaries of life, as to bring them within the reach of the poorer classes, and report by bill or otherwise. Laid on the table.

And in the House, Mr. Love introduced a bill to prevent during the war, monopolies of breadstuffs and other articles of prime necessity. Read, ordered to be printed and laid on the table:

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20th, 1862.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, by the Speaker.

Yesterday's Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Smith presented the credentials of Mr. Shipp, Senator elect from the 49th Senatorial District, and on his motion, Mr. Shipp was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Ramsey, moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which the joint rules were adopted. Carried.

On Mr. Ramsey's motion, a message was sent to the House proposing the recommitment of the report on joint rules. Concurred in.

Mr. Wooley introduced a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing an additional Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Sharpe, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to impose a tax on dogs, over one, owned by any one person, of not less than $5 each.

Mr. Lassiter introduced a resolution approving the course of His Excellency the Governor, in his efforts to properly clothe the troops from this State.

Mr. Matthews introduced a resolution, relative to the condition of North Carolina Troops, now in the Confederate service.

Mr. Lassiter, a bill to prevent speculating in corn, bacon, flour, leather, &c; (the bill imposes a tax of 25 per cent upon nett income.) Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lassiter introduced a bill, to amend chapt. 101 sec. 9th, Revised Code, relative to working public roads. Referred.

Mr. Lane introduced a resolution to prevent the distilling of grain, (keeps in force the ordinance of the Convention on the same subject, during the war.

Mr. Lane also introduced a resolution relative to the protection of Eastern North Carolina. The former was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the latter to the Comittee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Smith, of Anson, introduced a resolution in favor of Tho's. Smith. Refunds amount overpaid in texes.

Mr. Dickson, introduced a bill, to secure the property of maried women. Read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Slaughter, was ordered to pe printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On Mr. Wright's motion, the vote adopting the rules for the government of the Senate passed yesterday, was reconsidered.

Mr. Wright said, that the object he had in view, was to propose to amend the same by striking out that portion of the same as required the Speaker to appoint a Military Committee. Such was not necessary, as the joint rules required a joint standing of the same character, and a separate Committee was therefore unnecessary. The requirement was stricken out, and the rule as amended adopted.

Mr. Sharpe, a bill to repeal an Act of the last session, changing the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the State, and the rules of pleading. Referred.

On Mr. Sharpe's motion, a Committee of three was appointed to collect and put in form for printing, the amendments made to the State Constitution by the late Convention. Messrs. Sharpe, Hall and Young, constitute the Committee.

[illegible] Ohio, Lieut. Governor of the Army of the Potomac, Major Gen. Burnside, and staff, Brig. Gen. Rodman and staff, Brig. Gen. Cox and staff, Brig. Gen. Scammon and staff, Brig. Gen. Crook and staff, Brig. Gen. Couch and staff, Brig. Gen. Sturgis and staff, Brig. Gen. Casey and staff, Brig. Gen. Sumner and staff, Brig. Gen. Franklin and staff, Brig. Gen. Hooker and staff, Brig. Gen. Stoneman and staff, Brig. Gen. Porter and staff, Brig. Gen. Pleasonton and staff, Brig. Gen. Averell and staff, Brig. Gen. Humphreys and staff, Brig. Gen. Meagher and staff, Brig. Gen. Hancock and staff, Brig. Gen. Newton and staff, Brig. Gen. Howe and staff, Brig. Gen. Sedgwick and staff, Brig. Gen. Richardson and staff, Brig. Gen. Smith and staff, Brig. Gen. Slocum and staff, Brig. Gen. Sykes and staff, Brig. Gen. Morrell and staff, Brig. Gen. Griffin and staff, Brig. Gen. Reynolds and staff, Brig. Gen. Banks and staff, Brig. Gen. Pitcher and staff, Brig. Gen. Williams and staff, Brig. Gen. Augur and staff, Brig. Gen. Abercrombie and staff, Brig. Gen. Kimball and staff, Brig. Gen. Whipple and staff, Brig. Gen. Keyes and staff, Brig. Gen. Heintzelman and staff, Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter and staff, Brig. Gen. Buell and staff, Brig. Gen. Mitchell and staff, Brig. Gen. Gilmore and staff, Brig. Gen. Wright and staff, Brig. Gen. Rosecrans and staff, Brig. Gen. Thomas and staff, Brig. Gen. McClellan and staff, Brig. Gen. Halleck and staff, Brig. Gen. Pope and staff, Brig. Gen. Hunter and staff, Brig. Gen. Fremont and staff, Brig. Gen. Davis, for *reasons known only to himself*, commanded otherwise, and Gen. Bragg was put in command. Like a brave patriot he entered upon his duties, and in an incredible short time he had his army in fine condition and good discipline on their march into Kentucky. As to his plans of operations I am sure that in the main it was identical with that suggested by Gen. Beauregard and differed only in a few unessential points. There was no fault in the plan, that was admirable, the failure was in its execution.—*General Bragg did not execute his plan fully because of difficulties he could neither foresee nor control.*

Before Gen. Bragg's army had got to Chattanooga, Gen. Buell had left Huntsville and was leaving Stevenson. Gen. Bragg proposed to give him battle at Battle creek and at McMinville, but he pushed on his retreat through Murfreesboro' to Nashville. At Nashville he also refused to make a stand, and hurried on to Bowling Green. But why did Gen. Bragg let Buell get away from him? For the reason that he had got fifty miles the start of him, and the terrible Cumberland Mountains between them. Gen. Bragg expected this, and pushed on with his army to Green river, where he intercepted Gen. Buell and cut off his retreat. Here he captured 4800 prisoners, and a large quantity of stores, and here he intended to give Gen. Buell fight. Why did he not do it? For the best reason in the world—he could get no base of operations. All the creeks and rivers had gone dry—there were no mills running—he could get neither meal nor flour—it was impossible to get a day's rations ahead. But why did he not foresee this? Because he had been sadly deceived by pretended Kentucky friends, who, instead of having grain and flour in abundance for his army, as they promised, absolutely went ahead of him and removed everything of the kind out of his reach. But was not Buell in the same condition? Not at all—for the force that had been occupying Bowling Green for weeks before, had gathered in a large supply of all kinds of provisions, and he was well provided. For these reasons Gen. Bragg was compelled to move off the Nashville and Louisville pike in the direction of Bardstown, and could only bow to Gen. Buell as he passed him on his way to Louisville. Nor could General Bragg make a successful stand at Bardstown, for the very same reasons, and also because it was impossible for Gen. Smith to join him in time to meet Gen. Buell's largely increased army. I think it was no part of Gen. Bragg's intention to make a permanent stand anywhere in Kentucky after he left Bardstown, and that the battle of Perryville was a necessity, and fought preparatory to our retreat. Gen. Bragg found no friends in Kentucky that were worthy of the name. Gen. Kirby Smith had let Gen. Morgan get away. Gen. Breckinridge had failed to come with his reinforcements. Gens. VanDorn and Price had been beaten by Rosencranz. Gen. Buell was within two days of any number of reinforcements, while Gen. Bragg was ten days distance from any at all. Winter was hard upon him, and he had received a letter from the President to save his army at all hazards. What could Gen. Bragg do but what he has done? If he had stopped and fought Buell, and routed him, he would at last have been obliged to fall back upon the Gap and Knoxville; and that, too, under the greatest possible disadvantages. If Gens. Van Dorn and Price had succeeded in Mississippi; if Gens. Stevenson and Marshall had captured Morgan; and if Kentuckians had done one half what they *promised* Gen. Bragg, our army would now be quartered around Louisville, and the State would have been redeemed. But the failure of these contingencies made it absolutely necessary for General Bragg to fall back upon Knoxville.

But General Bragg's expedition into Kentucky was not a failure—it was really a great success. From the time his army left Chattanooga and Knoxville until it returned, he captured over eighteen thousand prisoners, killed and wounded over eight thousand of the enemy, and destroyed immense quantities of stores. He liberated Tennessee, thus adding thousands of soldiers to our ranks, and furnishing our army with vast quantities of provisions that can now be had. He captured and brought out of Kentucky thousands of mules and horses and cattle, and bacon and flour, and cloth and shoes.—And he did more things—he has enabled the government and country to see what the true status of Kentucky is: that she is utterly subjugated—that we may hope for nothing from her in our present great struggle; and also, that the idea of invasion by our army is absurd.

CAPTAIN IN THE ARMY.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has decided upon introducing into the British army Ferry's breech-loading carbine with which the 18th Hussars have been recently armed for experimental purposes. These carbines are carried in an entirely different manner from the muzzle-loaders, being enclosed in a leather case and slung in perpendicular position in rear of the thigh.

The Yankee Iron-Clad Navy.—Wilmington a Point of Attack.

The Cincinnati *Times* has the following notice of the Yankee Navy, and of the uses to which it is to be put this winter. We are at least forewarned, even if we are not forearmed, on which latter point we have nothing to say just now. We trust our armament and obstructions will be found sufficient. To the application of these last we confess that our unprofessional mind attaches much importance:—

"Our iron-clad navy does not advance as rapidly toward completion as the public expectation and desire demand. In July last we were promised the completion of some fourteen or fifteen by the 1st of October, but so far only four or five of the new Monitors have been launched, and none as yet completed for service, though on the Western waters there are nine or ten iron-clad gunboats which are doing good service. When all of this discription now building are completed, there will be fifty-one iron-clad steamers added to our navy, ranging from 500, nearly half the number being over 1,000 tons. They are armed respectively with from 18 guns down to 2, the Ironsides having the highest number of guns of an iron-plated ship in our service. Those carrying two guns only have them of the greatest calibre—guns such as no other naval war vessels carry.—Twenty-seven of these vessels are for ocean service, and though the navy of France is building a much larger number, yet it is doubtful if they will be of a more effective character than our own. As some half a dozen of these formidable batteries must be nearly completed, we may expect soon to hear of their active operations against the few fortifications on the coast still in the possession of the rebels. The forts seized by the rebels in the early days of rebellion, still floating the rebel flag, are those at Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington, N. C. Before the winter sets in they should all have the stars and stripes flying over them, recaptured by our iron-clad navy."

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* says:

"The people of Charleston are becoming for the first time during the war really alarmed."

Does the *Rebel* refer to our Charleston, or to Charleston, Va., or Charleston, Tenn., or any other Charleston? It is news to us that there has been any special alarm lately experienced by the people of Charleston other than the feelings that necessarily attend a state of war.

[illegible] soon as his [illegible] learned he would be appointed to that [illegible] President Davis, for *reasons known only to himself*, commanded otherwise, and Gen. Bragg was put in command. Like a brave patriot he entered upon his duties, and in an incredible short time he had his army in fine condition and good discipline on their march into Kentucky. As to his plans of operations I am sure that in the main it was identical with that suggested by Gen. Beauregard and differed only in a few unessential points. There was no fault in the plan, that was admirable, the failure was in its execution.—*General Bragg did not execute his plan fully because of difficulties he could neither foresee nor control.*

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DIED.

In this town, on the 18th inst., JOHN W. WHITLESEY, aged ten years and five months.

In Smithville, N. C., on the 17th October, 1862, of yellow fever, Mr. JAMES E. METTS.

House of Commons.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20th, 1862.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Thos. E. Skinner, of the Baptist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker announced the following standing Committees:

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Donnell, Fowle, Person, Fleming, McAden, Waddell, Shober, McKay, Robbins, Holmes and Benbury.

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Shober, Carson, Manning, Best, Russel, of Craven, Hawes, Henderson, Sherwood, Barringer, Hooper and Lyles.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Fleming, Mann, of Pasquotank, Love, Joyner, Stanford, Baldwin, Pearce, Harrison, Beall, Brown and Gentry.

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Burgin, Vann, Dunn, Foy, Russ, Laws, Reynolds, Heyden, Grier, Hampton and Bryson.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Russell, of Brunswick, Robinson, Davis, Rhodes, McNeill, Alford, Gilliam of Rockingham, Greene, Lemmonds, Welborne and Lyles.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Allison, Keener, Walser, Forbes, Cobb, Rives, McRae, Patterson, Watson, Costner and Bernhardt.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs Amis, Henry, of Bertie, Perkins, Crawford, McCormick, Judkins, Nissen, Harris, of Chatham, Harris, of Cabarrus, Hollingsworth and Wallen.

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Cowles, Avera, Bond, Davenport, Flynt, Hodges, Howard, Horton, Stancill, Logan, Kirby, Parks, Carpenter and Young, of Yancy.

House branch of the Joint Standing Committees.

ON FINANCE.

Messrs. Worth, Shepherd, Amis, Peebles, Perry, Henry, of Henderson, Long and Williams.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Messrs. McKay, Grissom and Kelly.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Messrs Fowle, Person, Donnell, Stancill and Cowles.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Bean, Rynum and Burns.

ON CHEROKEE LANDS AND WESTERN TURNPIKES.

Messrs. Gentry, Bryson, Bryan, Craig and Love.

ON SWAMP LANDS.

Messrs. Perkins, Spruill, Mann, of Hyde, Baxter and Smith.

ON THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

Messrs. McCormick, Sherwood, Watson, Keener and Young, of Iredell.

ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Messrs. Carson, Glenn, Riddick, Hawes and Richardson.

Mr. Albritton, representative from Pitt county, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution to refer a portion of the Governor's Message relating to Patrols, to a select Committee.

Mr. Beall, a bill authorizing the Governor to employ slaves upon the State Defences. Read, ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Glenn, a resolution requesting the performance of patrol duty by militia officers. Referred to the Commitsee on military affairs.

Mr. Lyles, a bill to incorporate a company for the manufacture of leather, saddles, etc., in Macon county. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing the election of an Engrossing Clerk at 12 o'clock, m.

The Senate concurred by message announcing that Messrs Walter R. Husk and Louis W. Joyner, were in nomination in that body.

Mr. Cowles introduced a bill to abolish the office of State Geologist. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Walser, a bill to prohibit sales of specie, under executions by sheriffs and constables, un il the banks renew specie payments. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message was received from the Senate requesting the concurrence of the House in the appointment of Mr. Thos. C. Miller, of New Hanover, as a Justice of the Peace of that county. Concurred in.

Mr Avera introduced a bill concerning the magistrates of Johnston county, [a quorum for the transaction of county business constitutes fifteen.] Referred to the Committee on private Bills.

Sundry bills and resolutions heretofore introduced, were taken up and referred to appropriate Committees.

The House proceeded to execute the joint order for the election of Engrossing Clerk, and voted as follows:

Mr. Huske received 74 votes.

Mr. Joyner received 23 votes.

Mr. Kerner offered a resolution in favor of Jno. L. Fisher, authorizing the Secretary of State to correct an error in a State grant. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr Waddell from the Committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast 137, of which Mr Huske received 104, Mr. Joyner 30.

Mr. Amis introduced a resolution proposing to appoint a select Committee to inquire as to the expediency and propriety of establishing a State Printing Office. Laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

The Vanderbilt.

There was another exciting time on the Vanderbilt yesterday morning before she left her dock. Four hundred barrels of pork and seven hundred barrels of flour were put on board, and every man who had stolen a ride through the lines in both directions at nearly the same period, our patriotic (Betsy's and mine) clergymen generally every Sunday in the same meeting house, and the whole used to observe—"how shiok the Wards and Pendegys are!" It was a sublime sight in the opening of the year to see our several mothers (Betsy's and mine) with their gowns pind up so that they couldn't slip 'em, affectionately bilin soap together and abooute the nabers.

Altho' I hankered intensely after the objeck of my affections, I dersent tell her of the fires that was ragin in my manly Bussum. I'd try to do it, but my tung would kerwhallop agin the roof of my mowth and stick thur, like deth to a dersent African, or a country postmaster to his offis, while my heart whanged agin my ribs like an old fashioned flale agin a barn floor.

"Twas a cam still nite in Joon. All natur was hu hi, and nary critter disturbed the screen silens. I sot with Betsy Jane on the fence of her father's pastor. We'd bin rompin threw the woods, kullin flours and drivin the wood-chuck from his Nativ Lair (so to speak with long sticks. Wall, we sot thar on the fense, swinging our feet to and fro, blushing as red as the Baldinsville school-house when it was first painted, and lookin very simple, I make no doubt. My left arm was okepied in ballunskin myself on the tense, while my right arm was wounded luviugly round her waste.

I cleared my thro